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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,185—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	18th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
WINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	24th Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	25th Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,253	Paul	31st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	28th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Seats carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 23rd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BEZWADA," 5,001 tons, about 24th Dec.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarello	3,585	6th Jan., '98.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 450	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, Calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

FLOWERS.

THE SWEET SCENT OF ENGLISH FLOWERS

Is brought to

THE TOILET TABLE

With

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

The most elegant and refined

DENTIFRICE AND ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH.

DELICATE FLAVOUR, DELICIOUS AROMA,

SURPASSING IN FRESHNESS AND PURITY

All Imported Articles.

Price Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—A large assortment of every size, kind, texture, and shape.

TOILET ARTICLES in Greatest Variety.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for Treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per measure Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CHRISTMAS, 1897.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER & Co., have made Special Importations of Wines for the Xmas Season, and their Cellars and Godowns are now splendidly stocked with FRENCH, SPANISH, RHINE and MOSELLE of good vintages in very excellent condition.

SPECIAL.—It should be noted that the Company are not merely the Agents of a few Wine Merchants at Home, but themselves buy direct from the Producers, and their prices bear one profit only.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

WHISKIES

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Treacher's "Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky	24 0	26 8
Treacher's Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky	32 8	36 8
Treacher's Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	26 0	29 0
Treacher's "Old Irish"	26 0	29 0
Treacher's Diabetes Whisky	25 0	28 0

BRANDIES.

Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy	80 0	89 0
Treacher's Extra Special Liquor Brandy, per bottle	7 0	7 14
,, ,, ,, per pint	3 12	4 4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	50 0	55 8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac	42 8	47 8
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac	37 8	42 0
Cheap Brandy, bottled in France for Treacher & Co., Ld.	24 0	27 0
* Hennessey's One Star	Current Rates.	
** Hennessey's Two Stars		
*** Hennessey's Three Stars		
Mounie's Vine Leaf		
Exshaw's No. 1		
Do. No. 2		

The same price allowed for them delivered free at our Godown.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BENEDICTINE	6 8	3 12	7 4	4 4
DO., per doz.	.....	44 8	.....	49 8
CELESTINE	7 8	4 4	8 6	4 12
CHARTREUSE, the genuine from the Monastery Green	9 0	8 10	0 5	0
Do. per doz. qts. 165	0	.....	117 0	.....
Do. Yellow	8 0	4 4	9 0	4 12
Do. per doz qts. 92	8	.....	103 0	.....
CHERRY BRANDY, best Morella, Grant's	4 4	2 4	4 12	2 8
Do. do. do. per doz. 44	0	24 0	49 0	27 0
CREME de CACAO	5 0	.....	5 10	.....
Do. de NOYEAU, best	5 8	2 0	6 2	3 6
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Wignand Forkunh, Stone Jars	5 0	3 0	5 10	3 8
KUMMEL (Creme de Allash), Riga	4 0	.....	4 8	.....
MARASCHINO de ZARA (the finest)	4 8	2 10	5 0	3 0
ORANGE BRANDY, per doz. 60	0	.....	67 6	.....
Do. per bot. 5	4	.....	3 14	.....
PEACH BRANDY	7 0	3 8	7 14	4 0
APRICOT BRANDY	6 0	3 0	6 12	3 6

BITTERS, &C.

	Cash.	Credit.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... per pint.	2 6	2 12
ORANGE Do. ..... ,, quart.	2 8	2 14
Do. Do. ..... ,, pint.	2 0	2 4
PEACH Do. PAGE & SANDEMAN'S ..... per pint.	2 12	3 2
Brandy do. (Treacher & Co.'s)		
POMELLO & ORANGE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s ... ,, ½ pint.	1 4	1 7
WINE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s		
GINGER WINE ..... per doz.	20 0	22 8
MILK PUNCH, Treacher & Co.'s ..... ,,	30 0	33 8
VERMOUTH, FRENCH ..... ,,	22 8	25 0
Do. ITALIAN ..... ,,	19 0	21 4

BEERS, STOUT, &C.

	Cash. Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Doz. Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster & Sons	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
Bass's Beer by Stone, L.G.A.	6 14	4 12	7 12	5 6
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster & Sons	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Burke & Co.	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

IND COOPE & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Quarts	5 8	6 2
Per dozen Pints	3 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Quarts	16 10	18 0
Per case of 6 dozen Pints	22 8	25 8

STRASBURG BOCK ALE.

GRUBER & CIE.

Per dozen Quarts	6 8	7 4
Per dozen Pints	4 0	4 8
Per case of 4 doz en Quarts	25 8	28 0
Per case of 6 doz en Pints	25 0	28 0

M. B. FOSTER & SONS'

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

Bottles	7 12	9 0
Half-Bottles	5 4	6 0

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SHERRIES.

Bottled and Shipped Direct by GONZALES BYASS & CO.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xeres Wines.	45 0	50 0
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Luca" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31 0	34 0
Golden Sherry, much admired	32 8	36 8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity, specially recommended	31 0	34 8
Vino de Paste, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	28 0	31 8
Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good clear drinking Sherry	22 0	24 8
Light Sherry	19 0	21 8
Jerezoro de la Frontera	25 0	28 0

All Treacher & Co's Wines are imported direct.

SANDEMAN AND CO.'S PORT WINES.

Shipped Direct from the Producers.

	Cash. Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Bots. ½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Bots. ½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.
Superior Old Port	40 0	...	44 8	...
Fine Old Port	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
Old Port	22 8	...	25 0	...

Special Terms to Messes. and Clubs.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Cash. Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Per doz. Rs. a.
Giesler's "for India" Brand	70 0	40	85 0	45 0
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70 0	40 0	78 0	45 0
Perrier Jouet's "Reserve Cuvee"	80 0	42 8	89 0	47 8
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	88 0	46 8	98 0	52 0
Pommery and Greno's Extra Sec.	92 0	48 8	103 0	54 0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	41 0	23 0	46 0	26 0

CLARETS.

FROM P. DUBOIS & CO.

Cotes St. Eulalie	11	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. Julien Medoc	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
Bordeaux	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
Petit Medoc	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
Superior Medoc	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
Chateau Lagrange	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
Graves (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
Chateau Larose	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
Chateau Margaux	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

Agents for Giesler's Champagnes.

BURGUNDY-STILL.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 0
POMARD	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	33 8	15 12	38 10	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Pints. Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Dessert Wine	30 8	34 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

FROM DEINHARD & Co.

HOCKS—STILL.

	Cash. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	52 0	27 8	58 8	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	37 0	...	41 8	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR delicate flavour and bouquet	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 8

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	54 0	31 0	60 0	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	450	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	410	456
,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	330	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	400	448
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	330	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	410	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	330	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	200	220
,, "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	525	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS PUDDINGS

	Rs. a.
MINCE MEAT in 1lb. Jars ..... per jar	1 0
PLUM PUDDINGS 1lb. and 2 lbs. tin ..... per tin	1 4 & 2 8
PLUM PUDDINGS (Brand's Celebrated) ..... each	3 8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., FORT AND BYCULLA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed ..... £2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders ..... £3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 ..... £388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date ..... £2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IF YOU WORK HARD WITH hand or brain, If you have long hours worry or broken rest, and if you feel the need of a Stimulant

You should try

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

real tonic compounded of the most active nerve foods known (including PHOSPHORUS DAMIANA and COCA), and the finest

RESTORER FOR BODY AND BRAIN

at present before the Indian public.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A PURE & UNOBJECTIONABLE HAIR PRESERVER AND RESTORER is offered in

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

which contains neither paraffin, lead nor any injurious or unpleasant ingredient whatever. It is an entirely Vegetable Compound.

ELEGANTLY PERFUMED,

HIGHLY EFFECTIVE.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIAN USE and suitable for repeated use daily as a Hair Dressing of most desirable character for either sex.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS of this Company, will be CLOSED on the 25th and 27th instant.

The SHOPS both at BYCULLA and the FORT will be OPEN until 7-30 P.M. on Xmas Eve, the 24th instant.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

THE ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL,
Will be held in the TOWN HALL,
On FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1898.

J. A. Rowley, President — W. F. Rhodes
Robt. Wood — Thos. Taylor
W. Weigley — J. Williams
ARTHUR BENLISTON, Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

Tardeo.

Tickets may be had from any of the Committee.
Rupees 5 Gentleman and Lady.
Rupees 2 Extra Lady.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU,"
Captain N. OHNO, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 30th inst.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st December, 1897.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "VINDOBONA," from KOBE, CHINA, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 10.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

THE Temperley Line S.S. "CLAVERLEY," has ARRIVED from LONDON and NEWPORT and DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, 24th, 25th and 27th instant, and on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, 31st instant, and 1st and 3rd proximo, those days being holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytoh Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

UNEXPECTED DEMAND.
OVER 6,000.
PACKETS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS
OUR
XMAS CARDS.
OUR HALF-RUPEE PACKETS
containing 6 and 10 cards respectively
are daily sold by Hundreds.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
OUR ONE RUPEE PACKET
containing 6, 8, 9, 12, 20, 25, 40 and 50 respectively
CONTAINS TEN TIMES THE VALUE.
sepcial packets for children for four and six annas
AN EARLY CALL IS REQUESTED.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
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Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.
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THE LIBRARY Messengers NOW CALL at Colaba, the Fort, Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Mahalaxmi, Prince's Dock, Mazagon, Chinchpokli, Parel, Worlee Sewree, Dadar, Matoonga, Mahim and Bandora, to deliver the following Papers and Periodicals.

DAILY.—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR SELECTION.

NEWSPAPERS (WEEKLY).

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Pick-Me-Up
Answers	Punch
Black and White	Queen
British Medical Journal	St. James's Budget
Catholic Fireside	Saturday Review
Catholic Times and Opinion	Scraps
English Mail (Bombay)	Sketch
Forget-Me-Not	Sketchy Bits
Golden Penny	Spectator
Graphic	Sporting and Dramatic News
Home News	Success
Home Chat	Tablet (Ca'holic)
Illustrated London News	Times (London)
Ladies' Gazette	Tit-Bits
Ladies' Pictorial	To-day
Lancet	Truth
Lloyd's Weekly	Vanity Fair
Overland Mail	Weekly Times and Echo
Penny Illustrated	Westminster Budget
Pearson's Weekly	Woman's Life
People	World

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).

Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Cornhill Magazine	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
Family Herald	Nineteenth Century
Fortnightly Review	Pearson's Magazine
Harper's Magazine	Practitioner
Investor's Review	Review of Reviews
Idler	Strand Magazine
Ladies' Realm	Temple Bar
Lamp (Catholic)	Young Ladies' Journal

QUARTERLIES.

Borderland — Quarterly Review

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A LOST ILLUSION	Leslie Keith.
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A VICARS' WIFE	Evelyn Dickinson.
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A REVEREND GENTLEMAN	J. M. Cobban.
THE POISON OF ASPS	R. Orton Prowse.
ALDERDENE	
ONLY A GUARD-ROOM DOG	Mrs. Cuthell.
CHILDREN OF THIS WORLD	Ellen F. Pinsent.
A CAVALIER'S LADYE	Mrs. Dicker.
HEPSY GIPSY	L. T. Meade.
TODDLEBEN'S HERO	M. M. Blake.
THE GODS GIVE MY DON	
KEY WINGS	Angus Evan Abbott.
MY STEWARDSHIP	E. M'Queen Gray.
MY LAND OF BEULAH	Mrs. Leith Adams.
JACO TRELOAR	J. H. Pearce.
THE SECRET OF MADAME DE MONLAC. By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."	
DUMPS. By Mrs. Parr, Author of "Adam and Eve."	
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Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally low Price at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold, viz. Re.1-8 per Volume. The ordinary Price for this series is Rs. 2-0 per Volume.

NEW INDOOR CRICKET GAME.
This is all the rage at Home just now.

THIS CRICKET GAME is made by Messrs. Burroughs & Watts of well-seasoned Mahogany, lined with green Baize to represent a field. The size of the Board closed is 37 by 24½ by 8 inches, and when open 49 by 37 by 4 inches. The green cloth is divided in a certain way by gold cords. The Batsman stands at one end and may be moved at will to hit the Ball in any direction. The Ball is propelled by a moveable cup and can be regulated to fast, slow, or in fact any pace bowling, or varied to either side of wicket. There are 5 fielders, placed at certain distances and each one having a net at his back, and he stands in a slightly raised enclosure. If the Ball falls in one of these the Batsman is caught out, the different Cords, each, count for 1, 2, or 3 runs. The game is played by two or more players taking sides, and has all the elements of the great National Game, being very realistic. It is so contructed that the various strokes in cricket are reproduced. Thoroughly well made with rules .....Rs. 270 0

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ENSURING ACCURATE AND UNIFORM WORKING.
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List on application.

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Subscribers are reminded that renewals of Subscriptions for 1898 should be sent in at once in order to prevent a break in the supply.

Revised Price List of all the popular Magazines and Newspapers, on application.

NOW READY.
CHARGE TO THE JURY
in the case of
The QUEEN-EMPRESS *Vs.* BAL GUNGADHAR and KESHAV MAHADEV BAL,
in the High Court of Bombay.
Revised and corrected by the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY, with Appendix.
PRICE Rs. 2.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy. European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No. 4300, dated 9th October, 1897, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi invite Tenders for a LOAN to the extent of ONE LAKH of RUPEES only.

2. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees Five hundred (500) or multiples of Five hundred, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent., payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

3. The Loan will be repayable in six instalments, of which the first five shall be of Rs. 17,000 each, and the last of Rs. 15,000, the first of such instalments being payable at the expiration of 5 years from the date of issue, and the second and subsequent instalments at intervals of 5 years each, after the payment of the 1st instalment, making a total period of 30 years. The said instalments shall be payable as follows:—

Namely debenture of a total value equal to the amount of each instalment shall be drawn by lot by the Municipality and the debentures so drawn shall be repayable as herein before provided. Provided that the Municipality reserve to themselves the right at any time after the expiry of ten years from the date of issue, of repaying the whole or any less amount of the balance of the loan for the time being outstanding.

4. Instalments will be payable into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches as follows:—

(25) Twenty-five per cent. on application.
(75) Seventy-five per cent. on allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated from the date of allotment.

6. If the said instalment of 75 per cent. is not paid within one month from the date of allotment, the amount paid on application will be forfeited and the allotment cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loan" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on 31st January, 1898, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownugger, Indore, Amraoti and Poona.

8. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the Municipal Office, Karachi.

9. The deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted, will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

TAHILRAM KHEMCHAND, President,
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 11th December, 1897.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal Works Loan of one Lakh, advertised in the Municipal Notification, dated the 11th December, 1897, and published as printed overleaf, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. and annas for every hundred Rs. allotted to me.

I enclose for Rs. and engage, if my offer be accepted in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, the second and final instalment of 75 per cent. on allotment.

Signature,
Address,
Date,

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design, Brides maid's Brooches or Bangle's Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per Bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road.

WE GUARANTEE to keep our MACHINE in Perfect Working Order for any time. We claim superiority of workmanship. Our Machines are with the latest improvements.—SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, Fort, Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY RAIL.—Gladstone Bags, Kit Bags, Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Pillows, all New and all Prices.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SUITS.—Rich Silk Linings, Corded Silk Facings, Cashmeres and Vienna Cloths, from Rs. 85. Superior Finish.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SEMI DRESS JACKETS.—Silk Lined Rich Corded Silk Collar from Rs. 40. Light weight materials. —ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR XMAS and NEW YEAR.—Numerous and varied Silk Ties and Handkerchiefs, Fitted Suit Cases, Folding Mirrors, Hand-Bags, Collar Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Bags, Silver-mounted Walking Sticks, etc. Inspection invited. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! Just received for the Season Latest Novelties in all kinds of JEWELLERY.—R. NUSSERWANJI and Co. Manufacturing Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

TOMSON'S BRONCHIAL or COUGH SYRUP. Excellent preparation for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Cough and Cold in the head, per Bottle As. 14. Apply to TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS and Co.'s Fort and Byculla Establishments, will be kept OPEN late on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, for the Customary Xmas Display.

CHAMPAGNE.—Bouche Fils and Cie. This Superb Wine is from the celebrated 1884 vintage now so scarce. Quarts, Rs. 77-8, Pints, Rs. 40-12, per dozen, Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BRANDY PIE.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, 8 Annas a DIP, a BALLOON with every Parcel.

TOY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, at Ans. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12. XMAS CARDS in great Variety from 1 Anna and upwards. CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, near Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced HINDU NURSE for the Bhatia Plague Hospital: good salary with Testimonials. Apply to the MANAGER, Bhatia Plague Hospital, Fort, Mint Road.

35 WALERS.—Imported by Mr. Tulloch will be SOLD by AUCTION to the highest bidder TO-DAY, at 3-30 P.M., at the Remount Stables, Churney Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chawls, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CHEAP BARGAIN, Don't Loose this Opportunity. Messrs. HASSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJI and BROS. are having from 16th instant, GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of Ready Stock of English BOOTS and SHOES, in order to make room for their Xmas Stock. Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description. Silk Cummerbund Belts from the best Houses in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specialty in requisites for complexion at F. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 72B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS!!! SELLING OFF our STOCK of all SUPERIOR CARDS, being five per cent. discount. Capital opportunity to all buyers—at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A Choice Collection of INDIAN JEWELLERY, Silver ware, Sandalwood and Ivory Boxes for Presentation, Moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Humum Street, Fort.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING LESSONS.—The perfect Art of Vocalisation can be taught by Mrs. A. SCHULTZ, who has studied under eminent Artists in Germany. Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1728—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are glad with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5-8 per case.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

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CHOCOLATES, by Cadbury. All varieties.
CAKES, by Huntley and Palmer. All kinds.
SWEETS, by Phillips and Co. All flavours.
DESSERT FRUITS, Plain Crystallised.

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HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Ice Pitchers	from	Rs. 61	Rs. 215	Calendars	from	Rs. 15	Rs. 32
Ice Pails	"	11	65	Fruit Dishes on Stand	"	20	120
Ice Tongs	"	6	18	Tea Sets, (4 pieces)	"	120	170
Ice Hammers	"		7	Mustard Spoons	"		0 12
Butter Knives	"	1 12	6 2	Salt Spoons	"		0 12
Jelly Spoons	"		3 12	Pickle Fork	"		1 4
Marrow Spoons	"		3 4	Jelly Pots	"		1 0
Child's Set, (Spoon, Fork and Knife)	"	6 8	20 0	Biscuit Jars	"	13 0	62 0
Champagne Tap	"		7 4	Inkstand	"	5 0	60 0
Dessert Spoons	"	12 0	17 8	Trays	"	10 0	200 0
Dessert Forks	"	12 0	17 8	Cruet Frames	"	25 0	66 0
Table Forks	"	15 0	25 0	Paper Weights	"	5 0	9 10
Table Spoons	"	15 0	25 0	Toast Racks	"	10 8	24 2
Jardinieres	"	60 0	120 0	Powder Boxes	"	6 12	21 0
Salad Bowl	"		37 0	Gongs	"	8 12	44 8
Napkin Rings, (six in a Box)	"	19 0	27 0	Candlesticks	"	14 0	40 0
Rings Napkin, (per pair)	"	6 0	19 0	Candelabra	"	60 4	110 0
Pickle Caster, Single	"	20 0	41 0	Side Dishes	"	45 0	85 0
Pickle Caster, Double	"	40 0	50 0	Child's Mugs	"	9 0	31 0
Revolving Butter Pots	"	37 0	60 0	Prize Cups	"	28 0	58 0
Butter Dishes	"	18 0	32 0	Centre-piece	"		350 0
Egg Frames	"	49 0	60 0	Sugar and Milk Mugs	"	37 0	60
Salt and Pepper Bottles, (per pair)	"	6 0	10 8	Table Ornamental Clocks	"	94 0	60
Tobacco Boxes	"	12 0	15 0	Fruit Knives and Forks in a case of Ivory or M-o'-P Handles			135
Sardine Boxes	"	22 0	30 0	Fish Knives and Forks for 12 persons in a case			75
Flower Dishes on Stand	"	20 0	122 0	Ash Trays	"	2 4	6 0
Claret Jugs	"	20 0	26 0	Soap Boxes	"	9 0	12 0
Corks	"	0 12	1 0	Liquor Frames	"	30 0	131 0
Match Boxes	"	2 0	4 0	Travelling Glasses	"	3 12	5 8
Menu Holders			3 0	Cup and Saucer	"	85 0	40 0
Asparagus Tongs			6 0				
Wine Label	"		1 4				
Measure Glasses	"	4 0	5 0				

LEATHER & SUNDRY GOODS.

Albums	from	Rs. 10	Rs. 60	Pin Cushions	from	Rs. 1	Rs. 3
Blotting Pads	"	6	30	Music Rolls	"		30
Cabinet Photo Frames	"	1 0	20	Thermometers	"	1 8	5 0
Card Cases	"	1 14	8	Hand Bags, Fitted	"	16 0	44 0
Cigar Cases	"	1 14	12	Tourist Cases	"	7 0	45 0
Cigarette Cases	"	2 0	18	Dressing Cases	"	9 0	30 0
Combination Cases, (Work Box and Writing Desk)	"	15 0	40	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	"	22 0	30 0
Date Cases	"	20 0	40	Powder Boxes	"	2 8	6 0
Date Calendars (with Clock, Barometer and Thermometer)	"	18 0	56	Jewel Cases	"	20 0	70 0
Dressing Cases	"	16 0	70	Photo Albums	"	3 8	15 0
Dressing Bags	"	70 0	175	Photo Frames	"	1 0	20 0
Hand Bags	"	3 8	20	Photo Screens	"	4 0	15 8
Scrap Books	"	4 0	10	Card Boxes, (Leather)	"	3 0	5 8
Stamp Albums	"	2 0	8	Money Purses, (in great variety)	"	1 8	14 0
Stamp Albums			19	Leather Ash Trays	"	2 0	3 0
Scent Cases, (2 and 3 Bottles)	"	6 12	18	Inkstands	"	7 8	20 0
Writing Cases	"	8 0	200	Paper Weights	"	0 12	3 0
Brushes in Cases	"	6 0	10	Call Bells	"	1 8	7 0
Toilet Sets in Silk-lined Leather Cases	"	35 0	50	Leather Ash Trays	"	2 0	3 0
Work Boxes, Fitted	"	9 8	35	Sets of Hair Brushes	"	15 0	30 0
Travelling Inkstands	"	1 8	6	Hair Brushes	"	3 0	5 0
Inkstands	"	12 6	30	Hair Combs	"	1 0	3 0
Work Baskets	"	6 0	20	Leather Waste Paper Basket	"	12 0	15 0

MORENAS & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TOQUES. BONNETS. HATS.
LATEST PARISIAN
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POPULAR PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BOMBAY

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 6	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 12	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 6	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	35 13	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 16	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorised by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

BEYNON'S
DISINFECTANTS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sanyle Powder in 2 lb. tins	0 8	Perchloride of Mercury	4 0 lb.
" Liquid per gallon	3 0	Black Oxide of Manganese	2 0
Carbolic Acid per gallon	2 12	Permangate of Potash	125 0
" " Powder 10 per cent.	6 8 cwt.	Manganate of Soda	65 0
" " " 15 per cent.	9 12	Naphthaline Crystals	56 0
Cloride of Lime	20 0 cwt.	Carbolated Cresote	3 0 gallon

Condy's Fluid, Terebene and other Patent Disinfectants in Stock.

BEYNON & CO. { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY & POONA

NOTICES.

MORVI STATE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following PIPES, &c., for the Morvi State Water Works:—

About 1,300 tons Cast Iron Pipes from 4 to 12 inches diameter,
" 24 " Specials.
" 60 Sluice Valves.

Further particulars as to conditions of contract and payment and time for submission of Tenders may be obtained upon application through the post to the State Engineer, Morvi, Kathiawar.

Applications for particulars will be received up to 7th January, 1898, and should be accompanied by Currency Note or Post Office order for Rs. 20, which sum will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

The State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. C. H. WHITE, C.E.,
State Engineer, Morvi.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, 22nd December, for the supply for twelve months from the first of February next, of

250 TONS OF MINERAL OIL FOR LUBRICATING AXLES and
80 TONS OF NON-CORROSIVE FOR LUBRICATING LOCOMOTIVE CYLINDER.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the Office of the undersigned, and sent in, accompanied separately with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove loss by the Transaction.

A sealed sample of not less than 5 gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 3rd December, 1897.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHARHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1897, at 3 p.m., when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

1. That the Firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co. and the partners or partner of that firm be, and they are, hereby authorised to assign to Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co. their appointment as Secretaries and Agents of the Company and the Commission and Emoluments derived therefrom or attached thereto and the benefit of the agreement, dated the 6th of October, 1897, and made between Pestonjee Jehangeer Hormusjee (carrying on business as Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company) and the Company, upon condition that a Deed of Release (in a form to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Company) be executed by the partner or partners of the Firm of Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company in favour of the Company.

2. That Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 9-18m., 10-2s. Low water, 3-48m., 3-39s.
Bombay Light Horse, squadron parade, 6-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Sind Press Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Arrival of Transport Sinde.
B, B, & C. I. Ry. Parel Mechanics' Institution, annual Christmas Tree and Sports, 3-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November last was 3,010, the daily average 100, and the total number of new admissions 1,418—Parsis 948, Hindus 340, and other castes 130. The number of children vaccinated was 105.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following paper will be read:—On the Etymology of the name "Khandesh," with parallel illustrations, by Mr. Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla, M. A., examiner in Arts to the University of Bombay.

CLOTH AND CLOTHING WANTED.—Urgent appeals come from Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and surrounding districts, for warm clothing for the thousands in actual suffering from the cold. Friends who wish to clothe the destitute will be conferring a double boon if they will send material (flannel or flannelette), or the money for material, to Miss Abbott, Victoria Road, Bombay, near Victoria Gardens, as Hindu and Beni-Israelite widows and other needy women will be employed in making the garments.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Soondree, a Hindu girl, aged five years, residing with her parents on the second storey of a house at 2nd Lane, Khatrigalli, was, on Monday noon, playing on the verandah of her house, when she fell through the railings, at a part where some of them were missing, into the back yard. The distance being about twenty feet, she sustained serious injuries to her head and shock to the body. The girl was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers the Band of the 32nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Marche.....Patriot one.....Newton	
Fantasia.....Gipsy Life.....Le Thirre	
Valse.....Annie.....Horton	
Reminiscences of To ti.....Pontur	
Galop.....Wonderful Oken.....Faust	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN AUDACIOUS ROBBER.—Yesterday Sat the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bachu Huson, an old offender, was charged at the instance of Inspector Wilson with robbing Hirji Rattonsey, a trader in sugar, of Rs. 510 in currency notes, at Bhaji pala Street. The complainant was going along the road with the notes in his hand, when accused rushed upon him, and snatching the money from his hand, made away. Complainant shouted out and chased him. Accused was arrested by the assistance of a policeman. The magistrate considered this an audacious theft, and sentenced accused to eighteen months' hard labour.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 6 o'clock, on Monday morning, a European gentleman, while riding along the Manaluxmi Vellard, pointed out to a policeman on duty there, a bundle of clothing lying under a tree on the side of the Vellard. The bundle was opened and found to contain the clothes of a man. The matter was reported to Inspector Ellis, and that officer directed the policeman to keep a watch and see if a body was washed up by the sea. About half-past 6 o'clock in the evening the policeman noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water in the sea. He recovered it, and on examination found the deceased to be a Mahomedan man, apparently aged about forty years. There were no marks of violence on the body and A buttakee was beaten in the city but no one came forward to identify it. Yesterday morning, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on the body, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

CAUSING HURT AND ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good prosecuted one Jackeria Jan mahomed, formerly a victoria driver, at present keeping a bagatelle table at Falkland Road, with causing hurt to Mahomed Mahaboo, a dock-labourer, and with escaping from legal custody. The parties had been at logger heads for some time past. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the complainant was returning home when accused, who had just closed his shop, met him on the Falkland Road. Some altercation occurred between the parties, when, it was alleged, accused struck complainant with a stick, inflicting a wound on the head, about an inch and a quarter in length, and other injuries on the back. The police appeared and arrested the accused who managed to escape while being conducted to the police chowkey, but was re-arrested on the following day in his house at Pydhownes. The accused in his defence said that complainant was the aggressor, and he (accused) merely acted on the defensive. The magistrate convicted him on both charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SHOPKEEPER DUPED.—Poorumchund Hucknia, a Marwaree, having his shop in Bengalpura, has reported to the police that, on Friday, the 17th instant, he went to the Small Causes Court, leaving the shop in charge of his servant. On the morning of Sunday following, complainant had occasion to go to a large wooden box in the shop to get out some ornaments, when to his surprise he descovered that a small iron box, containing gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 345, was missing. He made enquiries, and ascertained from his servant that during his absence at the Small Causes Court on the previous Friday one Dholia Valia, also a Marwaree, called at the shop and got into conversation with the servant. After a while Dholia Valia asked the servant to go and fetch some biddee. The servant did so, and returned. Dholia Valia then smoked a biddee, and after remaining in the shop for a short time longer, left. On the discovery of the theft, suspicion fell upon Dholia Valia, who it has been ascertained, had left for his native country. Telegraphic intelligence was despatched to Ahmedabad and other places, with the result that the suspected has been arrested but none of the stolen property was found with him.

VENTILATION OF COTTON MILLS.—A general consensus of opinion prevails amongst Government Inspectors of Factories, millowners, and their managers that an efficient system of ventilating mills is necessary for preserving the health of the workpeople, but the various devices hitherto employed to effect this have not met all requirements, in that, whilst being capable of providing a good supply of pure air to the workpeople, its free admission has created difficulties in the manufacturing processes, resulting in a serious loss of production and profit. Theoretical and practical experts agree that the simplest means of ventilating premises is by openings in the mill-windows to admit a current of pure air from without, and displace the foul air within; but it is essential for cotton-spinning purposes that such openings should be under complete control and be capable of admitting air at all seasons. This is impossible with the ordinary constructed mill windows, as during the monsoon months, when the winds are strong and the air charged with rain, they have to be kept closed. This necessity has been fully recognised by practical means, but no practical solution of the difficulty was suggested until Mr. S. Meyers, manager of the David Mill in this city, under the Agency of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., brought forward an ingenious modification of a mill window, having all the essential features that were wanted and for which a patent has been granted to him by the Government of India. Two of the local mills have already adopted it, and as its good points have been further reported upon by Government and other officials, we have no doubt that it has a wider application before it. In fact, the simplicity of the invention does not require an expert to form an opinion as to its merits.

PARSEE SECRETARIAT ASSISTANTS.—A correspondent writes:—The Parsees of the Secretariat held their fifth half-yearly social gathering at the Albless Baugh, Girgaum, on Sunday last. Since they first met about four years ago at a fire temple to attend the performance of a religious ceremony on the first anniversary of the death of the late lamented Assistant Secretary to Government, Mr. Jehangirsha Kohiyar, they have regularly held social gatherings every half-year, with the exception of that which fell in December, 1893, when in consequence of the two great calamities which began to rage about that time, the gathering was foregone with a view to save a decent sum in order to give it as a donation in aid of a charitable fund opened by the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet with the object of helping indigent Parsees during the famine. On the present occasion the members of the union began to arrive at about 3-30 p.m., to attend the usual jassan (thanksgiving) ceremony, which was performed by Dastur Dr. Jamaspji Minochaherji Jamasp Asana, the headpriest of the Parsees, assisted by four other Dasturs. The ceremony being over the members adjourned to the upper hall to while away a couple of hours pleasantly with the help of cards, music, and other amusements. At 7-45, the company, consisting about 80 gentlemen, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. After the usual toast of the Queen's Empress was duly honoured amid the tune of the National Anthem, which was played on a harmonium by one of the company, Mr. R. B. Vakil, B. A., LL.B., in proposing the health of Her Majesty's representatives in the East, remarked that it was difficult to imagine how much more this vast country would have suffered from the simultaneous visitations of the terrible calamities like famine, plague, earthquake, war, and above all, that most insidious foe to the best interests of the country, sedition, had it not been for the masterly and skilful management of them by the various provincial rulers. Mr. D. K. Nariman, B.A., next proposed in very felicitous terms the toast of the honourable members of H. E. the Governor's Executive Council, and the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, to all of whom, he said, every one present owed a great deal. The toast of the union and the whole staff on the office establishments followed, the proposer much regretting the unavoidable absence of the popular president of the union, Mr. Assistant Secretary Wadia. After retiring once again to the hall for music and other entertainments, the company broke up at about 10-30 p.m., after passing a most delightful evening.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Mr. W. F. Smyth, the junior Inspector of the Salt Department and plague authority, Damaun Frontier, stationed at Nanda, has been transferred to the Preventive Customs Service, and Mr. E. Ingle, of the Bombay Custom House, has been appointed to the post. Since the establishment of the cordon on the Damaun frontier and the quarantine sheds at Challa, Mr Smyth came much in contact with people of different British villages as well as Damaun, and by his kind treatment and suavity of manners towards them became much endeared to them. On the news of his transference being spread much regret was felt among all classes, and a farewell (Gujarati) address signed by about a hundred persons consisting of the principal men of Vapi, Nanda, Challa, and other adjacent villages, was presented to him at Nanda on the 17th instant by a deputation consisting of Mr. Runsord Purshotam and others. On the people of Lower Damaun learning that Mr. Smyth was to call at the residence of Mr. Sorabji Manockji Damaunwala on the evening of Saturday, the 18th instant, to bid him good-bye, they began to collect in Mr. Sorabji's compound from 4 p.m. At 5-30 Mr. Smyth, accompanied by Mr. E. Ingle, the medical officer, Mr. D. N. Joshi, Mr. Goolabbhai Canji, and Mr. Gandibhai Munji, the patel of Khali Kachezam, came to the residence of Mr. Sorabji Manockji Damaunwala, where the party was received by Mr. Sorabji, there being also several Parsees, Christians, Hindus, and Mahomedans, numbering about a hundred and fifty persons. Mr. Sorabji read the farewell address eulogising Mr. Smyth's career as plague authority and his treatment of all persons who had either the misfortune to go to quarantine sheds, or to see him on business in his official capacity, and wishing Mr. Smyth a speedy rise in his career. The address further alluded to the appointment of Mr. Ingle. The address which was numerously signed by many jahagirdars and other influential people, was presented by Mr. Sorabji to Mr. Smyth amidst the dinning noise of the firing of crackers. At the conclusion of the address three cheers were given by the people for Mr. Smyth and three more for Mr. Ingle. Mr. Smyth read a short reply, thanking Mr. Sorabji and the people for the kind manner in which what he did as duty was considered, and wishing that the cordon would soon be removed. Mr. Ingle also made a short speech, promising to try to do as much good towards the people as Mr. Smyth did, if not more. Mr. Sorabji then presented both gentlemen with very handsome bouquets. When the party were about to leave a deputation of upwards of 200 fishermen waited upon the two inspectors, filling up the whole of Mr. Sorabji's spacious compound, and related woes of the cordon and the sad predicament all the fisherwomen of Lower Damaun were placed in. Mr. Smyth told them that he was quite unable to to assist them, but he hoped that the authorities concerned would shortly remove their difficulties. After pan-supari had been distributed among all, the assembly the frontier officials left for the beach, wither they were accompanied by hundreds of people who gave three cheers for Mr. Smyth and three more for Mr. Ingle. The party then left for Upper Damaun, where they were entertained to tea and sweets by Mr. Bhugwandas, of Messrs. Moti Jugjiwan and Co., mercers and outfitters of Bombay, and presented with another address on behalf of the people of Upper Damaun. The party left Upper Damaun by a boat, at 10 p.m., for Namda.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DISPUTE REGARDING SALE OF GERANIUM OIL.

SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE VS. J. STANLEY SMITH AND ANOTHER.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs, claimed as damages for the defendants' breach of contract the sum of Rs. 4,063 and interest, &c. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. S. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiffs, who are a firm of merchants in Paris and trade through their Agents in Bombay, have filed this suit to recover damages from the defendants for failure to perform a contract for the delivery at Marseilles, of 2,000 kilos of geranium oil at the rate of 5 francs a kilo. The defendants allege that the rate was not settled, and that they only made a conditional agreement to deliver the oil, provided they found they could do so at the proposed rate. They assert that in the offer form (Ex. I) the word "at francs 5 per kilo cif. Marseilles" have been inserted without authority after signature. The issues raised are:—1. Whether the 1st defendant on behalf of the defendant's firm agreed to supply to the plaintiffs 2,000 kilos of Indian geranium oil at 5 francs per kilo as in the 2nd para of the plaint alleged? 2. Whether at the time that the 1st defendant signed Ex. I the words and figures "at francs 5 per kilo cif. Marseilles" formed part of the document? 3. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the sum claimed or any part thereof? It appears that under instructions from the firm in Paris the Bombay Agents of the Societe thought it desirable to enquire as to the rate at which geranium oil could be supplied at Marseilles. In consequence Mr. Hummel, who is an assistant in the firm, went over to the defendant's office on Saturday the 8th May, and subsequently on the same day Mr. Stanley Smith visited the plaintiff's office. The result was that the defendants sent in the offer contained in Ex. C. Whether this offer was sent to the plaintiffs Agent on Saturday, or Monday is disputed; but at any rate on Monday the Agent obtained an extension of the time for three days to enable him to telegraph to Paris. In granting this extension Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., intimated that they could not keep the offer open longer than three days. On the 11th May, Mr. Zuberbuhler, the Agent telegraphed in cypher to the firm in Paris: "Give price 5 francs for 2,000 kilos geranium oil 5 francs free on board Marseilles purity guaranteed subject to reply in two days." On Thursday or Friday Messrs. Bertie-Smith's clerk, Tyeb Ali, went over to Mr. Zuberbuhler's to enquire whether the offer was accepted. Tyeb Ali swears he went on Thursday. Mr. Zuberbuhler and Mr. Hummel say he came on Friday, Thursday was within the three days limit. Friday was beyond it. The question however whether he came on Thursday or Friday does now seem to me of much importance in as much as up to the following Sunday he was under the impression that geranium oil could be procured at about Rs. 5 a maund. This then he had information as to the variation of rate in the rate. In these circumstances it seems quite probable that not having heard up till Thursday evening of the acceptance of the offer he may have come to enquire on Friday whether the offer which he then must have supposed was very advantageous to Messrs. Bertie-Smith & Co. had been accepted. Of course it is impossible, when the evidence is conflicting to be perfectly certain on which day he came, but I am inclined to believe Mr. Zuberbuhler and Mr. Hammel, who were not cross-examined on the point. On Saturday the 15th the answer came from Paris in cypher "Buy cif Marseilles maximum 2,000 kilos geranium oil at francs 5. Send duplicate samples each drum. Take every precaution to check quality. Subject to immediate reply by wire." This reply arrived while Mr. Zuberbuhler was finishing his letter for the mail. Mr. Hammel was at once sent over to Messrs. Bertie-Smith's and did not find Mr Stanley Smith as he had gone on board the P. and O. steamer. He returned, however, to Mr. Zuberbuhler's office with the impression that the offer would be accepted. This impression was communicated to the Paris firm at the end of letter H. In the afternoon Mr. Stanley Smith came over to Mr. Zuberbuhler's office and the story of what occurred there is at variance with the evidence given by Mr. Zuberbuhler and Mr. Hammel. The question is whether the words "at fcs. 5 per kilo. cif Marseilles" were or were not in Ex. I when he signed. Mr. Zuberbuhler and Mr. Hammel say they were, Mr. Smith says they were not. They are certainly not in the press copies, and it was urged that Mr. Hammels account could not possibly be true, because if they had been written at the time even in ordinary ink some impression must have been left on the copies. To see whether this objection was well founded a series of experiments was made in court. The result appeared to me to be that although words written in ordinary ink often leave an impression on the copying paper sometimes clear and sometimes faint as in A 3 on p. 252 of Mr. Zuberbuhler's copying book, they do not always do so as shown in A 8 on p. 254 which is a copy of A 7. In A 7 the words "The Mercantile Co. of Europe 1,000 frcs. cif Marseilles" were written with ink unprovided by Mr. Zuberbuhler left no trace in A 8 whereas the words at the bottom written in court in by Mr. Lane have come out. The result of these experiments then was to satisfy me just the story of Mr. Zuberbuhler and Mr. Hammel was not once sadly false, and looking to the subsequent conduct of the parties only to this conclusion I can come to is that it is true, Mr. Kirkpatrick naturally urged that on Saturday Mr. Smith not knowing whether he could still procure geranium oil at the previous rate could never have committed himself to a contract to supply at a particular rate, of course it would have been more prudent of him not to do so; but considering that the beginning of the week he thought he could buy at Rs. 5 a maund and that he was only binding himself to sell at 5 francs a kilo at Marseilles the transaction may have appeared perfectly safe considering the enormous margin of profit which was far more than sufficient to cover any ordinary fluctuation in the rate. The silence which was that up till Sunday no one connected with Messrs Bertie Smith's firm had any idea that geranium oil was not procurable at Rs. 5 a maund. It is evident that Suleman Ali or Tyeb Ali had made a great under stating when telling Mr. Smith he could buy for Rs. 5 a maund he had mistaken some for maunds. The real price was merely Rs. 5 a seer not Rs 5 a maund but this was not discovered till Sunday and therefore on Saturday Mr. Smith had no conclusive reason for not closing with Mr. Zuberbuhler though a more cautious person might have refrained from doing so. Then Mr. Kirkpatrick strongly relied on the cession of the cheque for Rs. 1,800. These circumstances were certainly somewhat favourable to the defendants case but they are by no means conclusive for Mr. Zuberbuhler's explanation of them is not unreasonable. On the other hand the telegram sent to Paris on Saturday, announcing the conclusion of the bargain could hardly have been forwarded unless the price had been settled. Indeed it is not very apparent why if the matter was left dependent on the ascertainment of the price any papers should have been signed at all. Mr. Smith's explanation that he signed in order to give a guarantee as to quality seems unsatisfactory. The occurrences, however, of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following make it impossible for me to accept Mr. Smith's version of what occurred on Saturday. On Monday he knew that the market price was Rs. 5 a seer and that he could not without serious loss supply Marseilles at 5 francs a kilo. He had, therefore, every reason for wishing to withdraw from the transaction; and the fact of his paying for the telegram to Paris and of his not sending a specific reply to letter H in which he was distinctly charged with breach of contract satisfies me that he knew perfectly well that he had broken his contract. Letter V was no answer at all to the specific charge. If he had known that he had never contracted to supply the oil at any specified rate, and that by a piece of sharp practice Mr. Zuberbuhler or Mr. Hammel had inserted the material words in the offer I after he had signed it, it is inconceivable that he should have consented to pay for the telegram to Paris or have omitted to repudiate the charge of breach of contract when made in letter R. The story that he thought his payment for the telegram was a settlement of the whole matter is inconsistent with his silence when he received letter R. If there was no contract at all there was nothing to settle and if he was concerned and no reason for his paying the cost of any telegram to Paris. That Mr. Zuberbuhler and Mr. Hammel should so quickly have arranged together to commit a fraud is unlikely, and I see nothing in their conduct to indicate that they have done so. In these circumstances I find in issues 1 and 3 in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs. As regards damages the evidence is meagre, as there is none to show what was the rate prevailing at Marseilles on or after 15th May. The rate prevailing in Bombay may be accepted as showing approximately what might probably have been the loss of profit to the French firm owing to the failure of the contract, but having regard to their own statement in letter No. 3 I do not see how I can award them more than the amount at which they themselves assess their damages. They write "We demand a compensation of at least francs 2,0.0 to francs 3,000 which we would for certain have gained by this business." I fix the damages at 2,500 francs converte d into Rupees at the rate prevailing on the date of the plaint. Decree for 2,500 francs converted into Rupees at the above rate with interest at 6 per cent. from the date of the plaint till judgment and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

A BOMBAY CURIOSHOP.—Sulphetine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Dullness, remove, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful clear, Shapeline, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A HEADLESS CORPSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KABHAI NAGAR AND MOHAMAD JAMAL.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Leggat, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two appellants and another were charged with the murder of one Khushal Dada in this case. It was alleged that the deceased started from the village of Kari to go to Bakrol to see his sister's son. He was in the company of others; and they were followed by two carts and two buffaloes. When they reached the Luri River, three men came out of a nullah on the left of the road and attacked the deceased. Harkha woman, who was just in front of the deceased, screamed; and then one of the men came up to her and threatened her with a dharia, and said—"Go on quickly, or the men, who are following us will kill you all." All those who were with the deceased then went on to Sanali, leaving the deceased in the hand of his assailants. Information was given to the makhi of Sanali; and the headless corpse was found next morning about 200 yards from where the deceased was first attacked while the hand was found eleven days later in a well. The witnesses said they also saw two or three men standing on some rising ground to the left; but they did not recognise them. They recognised Nos. 1 and 2 as Khushal's assailants and they heard the deceased say "Kabhai and Mohamad, why do you kill me?" Another fact stated that the accused were out and about on that night, and that as he was going to his field, he met the three accused and two others persons going along the road to Sanali. Natha Varajbhai and Jesia Nagar, witnesses in the case, were offered a free pardon by the District Magistrate on condition of their telling all they knew. It was alleged that the police where the deceased's hand was. No doubt, Natha was an accomplice, but he was corroborated on almost every point. While admitting his presence as the murder he said he took no part in it. He admitted the meeting with the other accomplices, but said he did not know until they got some distance outside the village that they were going to kill Khushal. He and the others went to the Luri River, and there presently saw Khushal and the others; that he and Jiva stood on some rising ground close by, and Nos. 1 and 3 seized Khushal, and dragged him up to where they were standing. Then he and Jiva ran away to some little distance, and saw Nos. 2 and 3 drag the body to some distance. Then they all went towards Kari. No. 1 carried the head of the deceased, which he eventually threw into a well. No motive had been shown for the murder. It obviously was not robbery, for the persons who were with Khushal were not molested. It seemed to the Joint Sessions Judge as if it must have been done in revenge. It was hinted that the deceased was criminally intimate with his brother Lalia's wife, but there was no proof whatever of this, and the motive remained a mystery. It was, however, said the Sessions Judge, not always possible to assign a motive for a murder; and if the evidence was conclusive, ignorance of the motive could not justify acquittal. The Sessions Judge convicted the two appellants, but acquitted the third man, Manka Reva, and ordered him to be set at liberty. As the motive for the murder was a mystery, and as they did not know what preceded and led up to the murder, Mr. Leggatt passed a sentence of transportation for life on the two accused.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE 5th Spoon Competition was held at Coorla last week. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. The following are some of the best scores:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Gr. A. Rhenius	25	22	47 (a)
Gr. A. Warwick	18	22	40 (b)
Sergt H O Coates	22	21	43 (c)
Corpl R Wood	27	15	42 (c)
Bombr C Spencer	22	19	41 (c)
Gr E Hewitt	26	14	40 (d)
Gr F Greene	18	20	38
Gr E Campbell	23	16	36 (c)
Gr J R Allen	14	20	34
Sergt W Zarhost	16	14	30

(a) Handicapped 3 points, wins 1st Spoon; (b) Wins 2nd Spoon; (c) Handicapped 3 points; (d) Handicapped 5 points.

Corpl. Wood made just one short of the possible at 200 yards.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 91 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the Matriculation examination were declared, yesterday afternoon. Out of the 3,194 candidates who had appeared for the examination at the various centres, 1,038 were declared to have stood the test successfully. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Abid, S S Abdulali
Abadan, F Sorabji
Abdur, K H Yacub
Agaskar, B Raghunathrao
Ahmedi, A N M Futehally
Ahmedi, H N Futehally
Appu, Cuverbai H Jamshedji
Ardagh, F Helen
Athalye, N Vishnu
Athavale, D Vishnu
Athavale, G Vishnu
Athavale, S Narayan
Bachu, A Pestonji
Banaji, D Curseedji
Banaji, D N Thanjibhoy
Banaji, P Pirojsha D
Barat, P Ganesh
Batki, S Merwanji
Bellioul, J Gustadji
Beurmann, Frank
Bhadawale, R Krishna
Bhagila, D Muvanji
Bhagwat, V Raghunathrao
Bhalerao, K Rustomji
Bhatt, B Harsanji
Bhatt, B Shrinivas
Bh t, D Vasudev
Bhat, D Narsanji
Bhatgar, M Mancherji
Bhathena, S Jamsedji
Bhatia, M Bhimji
Bhowanani, N M Merwanji
Billimoria, D Cowasji
Billimoria, E Dhanjibhai
Booth, Neilie
Bottlewala, Motibai Edulji
Boyce, F Hormasji
Butli, B Motiram
Cassels, Henry
Chavan, S Sabaji
Chhatre, N Visaru
Chhaya, C Ambaram
Chhibgar, S Rustomji
Chinai, J Dadabhoy
Chokasi, M Chhotalal
Choubal, B Ramchandra
Coachman, B Sorabji
Colabawala, D Rustomji
Counsell, Beatrice
Counsell, Geraldine
DeCunha, J Gilbert
Dadachanji, B Cursetji
Dadachanji, F Hormasji
Daftardar, G Keshav
Dalal, J Nazardas
Dalton, Ernest
Damania, M Bhoglal
Dapania, S Edulji
Dandekar, B Amodar
Dastur, J Jamshed
Dastur, M Merwanji
Dastur, N Beramji
Datar, C Hormasji
Dastur, K Shoriar
Daver, M Katanji
D'Cunha, C Paul
D'Mello, Philip
DeMiranda, J Linus
DeQuadros, J G Cupertino
Desai, D Gopalji
Desai, D Khandubhai
Desai, K Bhimbhai
Desai, N Nagarji
Desai, P Paragji
Desai, V Ghan ubhai
Desai, M Ganpatrao
Desai, R Ganpatrao
Deshpande, P Hanmant
DeSouza, Alexander Francis
DeSouza, Hugh
Deuskar, R Vinayak
Dhage, N D modar
Dhanak, K Lakshmishankar
Dharamsey, Benjamin
Dhurandhar, V Krishnarao
Dias, F Xavier
Dikshit, K Trimbak
Dikshit, Patankar, K J
Diminicus, A Eugene
Dimtimakar, A R Iornahim
Diwa, S Sheoshwar
Doctor, T Vithaldas
Doctor, R Rustomji
Doshi, N Bhagvandas
DosSantos, A Balthasar
Dotivala, H Manekji
Dr cus, Peroy
D'Silva, Jacintho
D'Souza, J S Xavier
D'Souza, S Xavier
Durning, Millicent
Ezekiel, S Joseph
Engre, G Raghunath
Fialho, Eulsaquio
Fyzee, A A Hasanally
Gaud, A A Merwanji
Ghanswalla, D Dinshawji
Gheevala, A Jalouji
Ghurdia, K Sorabji
Gilder, M D Dorabji
Gimi, J J mstji
Gokhale, V Kashinath
Gole, S Sadashiv
Gunness, Henry
Gunderia, N Chunilal
Gupye, Y Lakshman
Gupte, B Jagnathar
Gupte, G Appaji
Gupte, K Martand
Gupte, V Gangadhar
Hall, William
Ichhapuria, N Bomanji
Irani, D Hajib gr
Jahanvalla, K Sorabji
Jeevala, Sunabai Shapurji
Jaykar, G Shamrao
Jaykar, V Madhavrao
Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee D M
Jhirakkar, M Joseph
Jilla, A Dadabhoy
Jogdekar, M Vasudev
Jogekar, P Vithal
Joglekar, R Atmaram
Joshi, G Nilkanth
Joshi, G Jaji N
Joshi, H Dattatraya
Joshi, L Lucas
Joshi, M Govind
Joshi, N Keshav
Joshi, M Babaji
Joynt, E William
Kabir, K Vasudev
Kadiyapak, M Lalubhai
Kajitpali, M Mansukhram
Kalaria, C Manishankar
Kanekaria, B M rvanji
Kanekaria, C Harkisondas
Kasana, D Jamasji
Kashikar, V Harjivan
Kasgevdivala, B Lallubhai
Kashirsagar, B Anant
Kudalkar, J Sakharam
Kirkaras, S Jamsetji
Lander, J Archibald
Limaye, G Hari
Luhar, N Thakordas
Lunana, K Shamji
Machve, L Gopal
Madg Vakar, V Dhanath
Madon, D Mch ribhai
Mahadan, G Vishnu
Major, H Framji
Mallandaine, Grace
Mandlik, D Balaji
Manjji, D N Thanjibhoy
Manjji, P Pirojsha D
Mansi, P Ganesh
Mathur, P Mahadev
Marphatia, K Nagindas
Marriott, Grs. e Ida
Marvadi, P Doulatram
Mastakar, N Keshrinath
Master, H Motiram
Mavlal, V Kashinath
McEneeny, Michael
Meher-Homji, S Jamshedji
Mehta, A Ghelabhai
Mehta, H Bhagvandas
Mehta, Jaiji Manekji
Mehta, J Bhagvanlal
Mehta, J Mancherjha
Mehta, K Behramji
Mehta, M Kishordas
Meisheri, P Hirji
Mendes, P Francis
Menezes, Heyenecio
Mende, D Narayan
Merchant, C Karsondas
Merchant, K Kasumbhoy
Methal, V Dharma
Mhatre, H Gangatrao
Minocherhomjias, D B
Mirajkar, A Dhaktoba
Mitragotri, P Pralhad
Modi, R Jivanji
Moghe, G Ramchandra
Mohile, S Krishnarao
Moksabi, B Rajaram
Mo dkar, R Lakshman
Motiwala, S Ardeshir
Motisha, J Nassarvanji
Mukre, N Narsinh
Mukhtiar, N Lalbhai
Mulla, Farooz, K Fardunji
Munim, A Fazulbhai
Murkute, S Shivshankar
Nanji, E Framji
Nanjiani, N Sorabji
Nariwala, M Shapurji
Narinuna, J Kalkhusro
Narsan, J T mulji
Nathani, S Karimbhai
Nigsure, N Balkrishna
Nirantare, A Bolvant
Nisbet, Leonard
Nissim, Joseph
Nuggibalti, enkatacharya
Oka, A Balaji
Oka, S Anant
Pais, W F Joseph
Palkitkar, S Balvant
Panthaky, F Hormasji
Panthaky, S Framroze
Paranjape, G Parshuram
Paranjpe, S Mohaniraj
Parasnis, N Narayan
Parasnis, R Narayan
Parchure, K Narayan
Parchure, V Narayan
Parekh, M Gulabdas
Patel, A K H Casum
Patel, A Cawasji
Patherai, Hugh
Patvardhan, K Narayan
Patwardhan, N Govind
Pavri, D Navroji
Pavri, K Rustomji
Pearson, G McMullen
Peerzade, M Nizamoddin
Penser, S Rahamim
Pereira, J Salvador
Pethe, B Nilkanth
Petit, B Boomanji D
Phadke, G Bhaskar
Phatak, W Krishna
Phatak, Y Balwant
Pinto, L Frias
Pinto, L Dattatraj
Pitale, B Bhaskarji
Prabhune, G Shridhar
Prasad, S Shivdin
Prabhudesai, Ramchandra
Rahi, N Wasdeo
Rakhe, N Hari
Ranade, G Ishwar
Ragre, G Raghunath
Rangatia, M Hargovandas
Rao, M Gamarao
Rasul, A Sapedjarji
Ratnagar, K Dhu Jibhai
Reshimwale, G Govind
Reshimwale, K Govindji
Rivaldi, P K Krishna
Rodgers, Frank
Rodrigues, Nuno
Sabhi, S Atmaram
Saklatvala, B Dorabji
Sanchani, P Muchand
Sathaye, P Gopal
Sathi, D Bhaghar
Sage, S Govind
Savant, B Bhoj
Save, V Atmaram
Sayani, Hussein Dadabhai
Schmuck, Mons
Screwvala, R Jehangirji
Sethna, N Pallonji
Seyers, Neili
Sh h, M Khodidas
Shah, N Shivchand
Shahpurwala, M Nanyan
Shantre, G Vinayak
Stewart, E Louise
Stewart, R Olive
Tulpule, G Vishnu
Ureskar, S Vishnu
Vaidya, L Rashinath
Vaidya, V Ramchandra
Vaish mpayan, R B

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Acharya, J Dayalji
Ajja, M Purshotam
Adalja, V Prabhudas
Adhia, L Hemraj
Adhovaliya, C Ramdas
Adhyapak, M Lalubhai
Ajitpali, M Mansukhram
Anjaria, C Manishankar
Anklesaria, B M rvanji
Anklesaria, C Harkisondas
Assana, D Jamasji
Badheka, V Harjivan
Bangedivala, B Lallubhai
Banker, H Jivanlal
Baraiya, K Motibhai
Bhagat, A Harivallabhdas
Bhagat, V Hemraj
Bhandarkar, G Prabhakar
Bhatt, D Kirpashankar
Bhatt, H Bhavanishankar
Bhatt, K Bhavanishankar
Bhatt, T Jayashankar
Bhatt, V Revashankar
Bhatt, N Kashiram
Bhatt, P Vishvanath
Bhatt, S Laxmiram
Bhatt, U Nathabhai
Bhatt, V Madhavji
Bhatt, V Hari hanker
Bhave, C Shridhar
Bhavsar, C Vithaldas
Bhimani, L Narbheram
Bhojani, M Tulshi
Bhawsingri, H Mancherji B
Bohra, Y Vajeshanker
Broker, M Chhaganlal
Gamdar, A Lobarabhai
Ganda, K Pitamber
Ghatta, A Suleman
Ghatta, M Suleman
Ghhaya, D Ambaram
Ghokshi, A Bapubhai
Ghokshi, M Hiralal
Ghudgar, G Jhunza
Ghudgar, P Lalji
Ghavala, D Rustamji
Contractor, R Rustamji
Dalbary, P Chatrabhuj
Dalal, J Poohabhai
Dalal, J Vrijbukhan
Darbari, R Dhanjishaw
Dattivala, D untaujji
Darnivala, K Dadsabhai
Dave, C Ranchhod
Dave, H Mulshankar
Dave, K Nanalal
Dave, M Ramchandra
Dave, S Morarji
Dellvala, M Maganlal
Desai, C Bhailal
Desai, C Dalpatbhai
Desi, D Purshottamdas
Desai, G Somabhai
Desai, H Maneklal
Desai, H Amulakhrai
Desai, I K bhavlal
Desai, J Lallubhai
Desai, K Dayaljee
Desai, M Jashbai
Desai, N Dosabhai
Desai, P Bhagubhai
Desai, S Bapalal
Desai, T Harlal
Desai, V Amaridal
Dgtia, W Sadguru
Deshpande, G Hari
es pande, R Anant
Dev, M Ramkrishna
Dev, P Kashinath
Dhebar, C Manekhashankar
Dhekiaia, H Jugatram
Dhiu, G Gopil
Dhru, S Motilal
Dhruva, K Natverlal
Dhruva, M Dhaneshvar
Dhruva, M Ma

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property in Shroff Street, Middle Colaba, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 7th proximo.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY FROM MOSER, KARLSBAD, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hussein Amiroodin, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, at the "Alice Building," Hornby Road, Fort.

Several cases of very rich glassware and crockery from Moser, Karlsbad, consisting of sets of dinner, dessert and breakfast services, flower jars, flower vases, centre-pieces, epergnes of various designs and of variety of colours and shapes.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and is on view. Catalogues are printed.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano, by Rose and Co., American organ, fish bowl, water-carts with bullocks, garden, iron benches, table and hanging lamps, pictures, etc., the property of PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NASHELWALA, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PEERCHAN PATHAN STREET, ON THE BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Govind Dajee Pathuck, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 25th proximo, at 4 p.m., the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house or range standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Bellasis Junction Road, fronting on the westerly of Peerchan Pathan Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 124 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 3331-3333 and street Nos. 5597-99 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Peerkhan Pathan Street, on the north by the vacant ground of the fazendar, and on the south by the house of Emaljee Jeevakhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TALEWADY, NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Joshi Dunojee Anundjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 26th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage and dwelling-house with privies thereto attached, and passage for the access thereto, as standing thereon, situate at or near Vithulwady, in the said called Talewady, without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 638 and new survey No. 7,462, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 109 and 110, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Soondersao Bhugwantrao, on the west by the boundary wall of the property of Motee Ragunath, on the north by the joint gully, and beyond that by the property of Pandoo Yeshwant and partly by the public passage, and on the south by the Talewady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

Owing to CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS our usual weekly sale of Horses and Carriages will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A Good Opportunity to secure First Class Horses at a Cheap Rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tulloch, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stables, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thoroughbred pairs unbroken, including some handsome pairs, and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken, unbroken, and also 3 good race horses, &c.

1 piebald mare, 4 years, 15 hands, partly broken.
2 do. do. 5 years, 15 do. a good pair, broken to saddle.
3 do. do. 5 years, 15 do. do. do.
4 grey gelding, 5 years, 16 do. a very well matched pair.
5 do. do. 5 years, 16 do. do.
6 do. mare, 5 years, 14-3 do. broken to harness.
7 G. gelding 'Omardo,' well known jumper and steeplechaser.
8 B. do. Rostellan, by Marvellous; Millis by Grand Master, very fast and winner of many races in Australia.
9 brown geld. Mitre, by the pontiff; Victress by Yelverton, winner of many races in Australia.
10 B. geld. Sackcloth, by Invader; Woeful a good performer
11 B. do. 4 years, 14-3, will make good brougham horse.
12 B. mare, 4 years, 15-2, do. do.
13 B. do. 5 years, 15, do. trapper.
14 B. gelding, 4 years, 15, will make good light weight charger.
15 B. do. 5 years, 15-1, do. dog-cart horse.
16 black mare, 5 years, 15-1, broken, quiet to ride.
17 B. do. 5 years, 15, make good charger.
18 ches. gelding, 5 years, 16," make good match carriage horse.
19 B. mare, 6 years, 15-3, will make good charger.
20 B. do. 5 years, 15-1, 1st class S. and H. mare.
21 bay do. 4 years, 15-3, make good carriage pair.
22 do. do. 4 years, 15-1, do. do.
23 do. do. 5 years, 15-2, first class saddle mare.
24 do. gelding, 4 years, 14-3, make good match carriage pair.
25 do. do. 4 years, 15-2, do. do.
26 B. do. 7 years, 15-3, a good hack and 1st class jumper.
27 black gelding, 6 years, 15-3, 1st class S. and harness horse.
28 Do. do. 6 years, 15-2, a good hack and up to 17 stone.
29 roan do. 6 years, 15-2, splendid S. and harness.
30 B. do. 5 years, 15-2, 1st class S. and harness horse.
31 grey cob pony, 5 years, 13-2, splendid S. and harness pony.
32 cream pony, 4 years, 15-2, quiet in S. and harness.
33 B. mare, 6 years, 15-2, will make 1st class brougham mare.
34 brown gelding, 4 years, 15, should make a racer.
35 do. do. 6 years, 15-3, broken to saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANDURE CHAPADA CROSS LANE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Dewkabai, widow of the late Dayal Dharsey, and guardian of Sevdindas and Waljee and Valabdas Dayal, the legal heirs and representatives of the late Valjee Dharsey and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Nasa Ganga, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of June, 1893, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate at Nishandurecha Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Registration Division and Collectorate of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3257, street No. 40-43, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a gulley and the house of Pradhan Gangjee, on or towards the south by the said Nishandurecha passage, and on or towards the south by property was formerly in the occupation of the said Mongaonkar and since Lane, and which said property is now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Mr. James Pearse's shop, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of (), McHARRY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Administrators of the estate of the late Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash:—

1 pair of grey handsome pegu ponies, about 7 handsome valuable bay and grey Arab horses going in single and double harness, very quiet.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted single-seated open quarters, cities brougham in very good order, by "Kesterton."

2 handsome strong glass-fronted double-seated brougham with open quarters.

2 English-built four-seated open carriage in very good order.

3 strong-built landaus in very good order.

2 strong-built four-seated barouches.

1 strong-built victoria, sets of English and country-made brass and plate mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Also property of other gentlemen—

1 English-made elegant victoria, suitable for a single horse by Booker and Son.

1 English-built glass-fronted brougham by Kesterton.

1 powerful bay Arab, 11-2, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness, believed sound,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st December, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY IRON DRUMS OF SIZES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Pulan Road, Health Department Stables (behind the Crawford Markets), a number of empty iron drums, &c., &c., Drums 1 to 10 gallons each, will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

Also at 4 p.m., at the Claremont Premises, Byculla, by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, a lot of dried trees and mango fruits for removal,

SALE OF 5 CASES TOYS, 2 CASES DHOTIES, AND OTHERS, &c.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting 2 cases of dhoties and coloured cothais, including damaged and chapped silver buttons, oil cupboard, table weights, kerosine lamp oil chain, oil cloths, tarpaulins, almonds, empty medicine bottles, crockery ware and old articles.

Also by order and on account of whom it may concern, consisting 5 cases of assorted toys tin and wooden fancy toys toy furniture, wax and dress dolls, drums, etc., etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. and R. M. L. Guns at the Colaba North Fort at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, December 20th and 22nd.

W. G. GELL,
Asst. Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office, Bombay, 18th December, 1897.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

THE
APOLLO HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE
IN THE
COOKROOM STAFF,
AN
EXPERIENCED "CHEF"
HAS BEEN ENGAGED,
All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,
The HOTEL is ENTIRELY UNDER
ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
THE COOLEST ROOMS
AND THE BEST TABLE in the East.
PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

has por. Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. A bt 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. not ations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
200 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 15
Do. No. II ..... "	0 14
Do. No. III ..... "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
18, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY, EVENING, DEC. 21.

FURTHER allotments of Bills on India were made by the Indian Council yesterday at enhanced rates, say three-quarters of a lakh on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 15-32d. and 1s. 2 4d. per rupee, and 1½ lakh in Madras at the same rates. The Exchange Banks further raised their buying rate in London on India by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee.

Consols were 1-8th per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 112 13-16 ; and Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., to 117. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The Bank and market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 5-16d. to 26 1-2d. per oz.; but it New York the metal was unchanged in value, with Exchange on London unaltered, 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent., to £61 7-8. French Rentes in Paris remained at 103¼ ex-coupon ; Paris Exchange on London was still fcs. 25.24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians nil. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales, spot prices were all unchanged ; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 9-64d. for December-February deliveries, and 3 11.64d. for April May.

In New York yesterday 5 7-8 cents per lb. was still the quotation for ready Mid-Uplands ; Futures having been 5 points higher in both positions, at 5·80 for March, and 5·94 for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 67,000 bales ; and the arrivals for the three seasons to date now compare as follows :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts.....	67,000	68,000	45,000
Ten days' do. ...	124,000	121,000	80,000
Since 1st September.....	4,905,000	4,508,000	3,190,000

A small business has been reported again to-day in our local Cotton market, and the feeling has remained quiet ; but no change in prices has taken place. The total purchases reported sum up 1,200 bales, of which Exporters have taken 500, consisting of 300 Bengals guaranteed "Fine," at Rs. 146 ; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 138, and Akola, at Rs. 151 ; the balance of 700 bales bought by the Mills having been made up entirely of ready new Oomra descriptions on the basis of previous rates.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,795 bales.
Wheat	11,439 cwts.
Linseed	8,297 "
Rapeseed	2,229 "
Gingelly	25,777 "
Poppyseed	1,413 "
Castorseed	2,297 "
Rice	11,504 "

FREIGHTS remain firm. Business has been done for Genoa at 19s. to 20s. per ton ; and Antwerp at 18s. 6d. ; and holders of tonnage are now asking 18s. 6d. per ton up to February shipment.

MONEY.—The demand for accommodation continuing to increase, the Bank of Bombay has further put up its rates this afternoon by one per cent. making the minimum stand at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm again this morning at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Mercantile Bills were scarce ; but, with an absence of local enquiry for Bank remittance, and strong advices coming from Calcutta, rates here advanced at once to 1s. 3 11-16d., at which, later on, an enquiry set in, and a fair amount of business transpired, Banks refusing to go on at the quotation Calcutta advices came no weaker at 1s. 3 3-4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, but our market closed quieter in the meantime, as follows :

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1'67	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance of 1-16th. to 1-8th per cent. on yesterday's closing rates, 3½ per Cents being now quoted at 96 9-16 for Money, and 96⅝ for Account ; with Threes 89 nominal.

SHARES.—There has to-day been a declining tendency in prices. Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 15 lower, Mazagon Rs. 6¼. David and Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 2½ each ; while, on the other hand, China and Manockjee Petit are both Rs. 5 higher.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 percent. Bantes	103⅛.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-8
Bar Silver	20½

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, DEC. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Melbourne, left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m., and she is expected here on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru, arrived at Hongkong on 21st instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 2,940 tons, Captain C T Denny, cleared yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE s s Ayr, 1,955 tons, Captain W H Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, (29th November), with a cargo of 116,240 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Urania, 704 tons, Captain J Kent, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Batoum (27th November) with a cargo of 87,657 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James MacKintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co s s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (8th December) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Bennett, Lieut DeBoulay, 25 soldiers, R A, and 177 deck.

THE s s Darius 229 tons, Captain W Frith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (26th November) via Madras with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Frith, Mr R Hunter, Mr G Hunter, Mr L Glanee, Mr Moran, Mr Potter, Mr Keane, Mr Herks, Mr Baxter and 3 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Urania s s	Kent	Batoum, Nov 27.
21	Colobaria s s	Stebbing	Calcutta, Nov 27.
	Ayr s s	Gibson	Batoum, Nov 29.
	Dumra s s	Russell	Karachi, Dec 13.
	Kaiser-i-Hind s s	Barcham	Hongkong, Nov 27.
	Darius s s	Frith	Melbourne, Nov 29.
	Imparialist s s	Gladstone	Mormugoa.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kola s s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Nubia Transport	Henning	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ravenna, Denny, for London.
" Branksome Hall, Hood, for Liverpool.
" Hoseinee, Hughes, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Oriental, for London, &c.
" Singapore, for Genoa, &c.
" Decima, for Singapore.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANATWALLA—December 21, at Ramar Gate, Bombay, opposite Maneckjee Sett's Agiary, Edulji Cursetji Banatwalla, of distrs. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BACHMANN—December 14, at Mount Oswald, Murree, the wife of E. Swanton Bachmann, Head Master, Boys' High School, Mount Oswald, of a daughter.

DEATH.

AMESBURY—December 15, at Benares, Muriel Elizabeth Violet, the darling infant daughter of Captain F. C. D. Amesbury, 40th Bengal Infantry, and Edith his wife, aged 11 months and 26 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

COMMON SENSE.—Your letter is too personal to admit of publication.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1897.

IT is a great mistake to cite Lord Roberts as the strongest advocate of the Forward Policy. There are Russian Generals and diplomats who have gone much further than our former Commander-in-Chief in recommending the British Government to push forward the frontier without hesitation. In Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty a Russian expert went to Simla with a specious proposal having for its object the advance of the Indian boundary to Herat or even to Saraks, which was not then a Russian possession. The suggestion took this form :—"As long as Russia and British India are separated by uncivilised regions inhabited by semi-barbarous tribes who are not under any proper control, misunderstandings and mutual suspicions are inevitable. All that would cease soon if the two Empires were connected by a railway giving facilities for commerce and inter-communication. Let a railway be constructed under guarantees that will prevent its being ever used by either side for purposes of aggression. Decide for yourselves where you would wish the central station to be ; put it at Herat, or even farther north ; Russia will make no difficulty on that point. The town chosen shall be policed by two companies of gens-d'-armes or soldiers one from each side, whose duty should be to keep order. A convention would provide two other precautions ; for a distance of some 200 miles either way, there should be a sufficient police force only ; but at points 200 miles distant from the central position a single brigade of fixed strength should be maintained by each power respectively ; within those four hundred miles only seven locomotives with a proportionate accompaniment of carriages and trucks should be kept by each State. Thus it would be impossible for either side to take the other by surprise. Then the Russians and British could trade and visit each other, and the intermediate tribes would be gradually accustomed to an orderly existence." That was a bold bid to induce the Government of India to move the frontier four hundred or even more beyond Kandahar. Much to his disappointment, General Abramoff, who was the bearer of that straightforward proposal, could not get the British authorities even to seriously discuss it. At intervals since Russia has then made various tentatives to induce India to come out of her rocky shell and go boldly forth in the direction of Central Asia. The most definite of these was a proposal that all difficulties should be solved by our annexing Afghanistan, so that Russia might have the one thing she longs for in that part of the world—a civilised and responsible Power on her frontier instead of the irresponsible Afghan. When that liberal offer did not meet with the desired response it was suggested that the same desideratum could be secured by British India advancing to the south-eastern and Russia to the north-western slopes of the Hindu Kush. That proposal was not accepted.

There can be no doubt whatever that the Russians, who are such excellent judges of our interests—and their own—very warmly approve of the occupation of Chitral and the making and maintenance of a great military road thence to Peshawar. They would highly approve of a resolution to annex the whole tribal country—including the Tirah—up to the Durand Line. The Italians have a proverb that when you are in doubt what course to take you should find out what your enemy would like you to do and do the exact contrary. If the advocates of the Forward Policy which has landed us in the present troubles on the North-West with a promise of more to come—would only reflect that what they desire, the Russians have pressed us do ou an even larger scale, the scales might drop from their eyes. Sir Auckland Colvin in an impartial survey of the Indian frontier problem in the current *Nineteenth Century* points out that while the formal recognition by Russia of exclusive British influence in Afghanistan was undoubtedly a valuable guarantee making for peace and security—that at all events was the expectation at the time,—in point of fact the agreements of 1884 and 1895 had in the first instance, at all events, precisely the contrary effect to what was expected and desired. The forcible occupation of Penjdeh by the Russian troops in 1884 almost led to war, and caused the revival of the strategic schemes which had been laid aside on the resignation of Lord Lytton. The presence of Russian officers in the Pamirs in 1895 excited apprehensions lest the Penjdeh experience might be repeated. That led to the missions to Hanza and Nagar, and the deposition of the rulers of those States, suspected of Russian leanings ; followed by events in Chitral and the complications with the Pathan tribes, with whom thereafter we have been fighting for the last four months without much prospect of a settlement. Where is it all to end ? Sir Auckland Colvin, who traces the course of frontier policy from 1876 to the end of 1897, confesses to the misgiving that annexation will follow annexation until we have garrisons again in Jellalabad, Kabul, Ghazni, and Kandahar. A civil war over the succession on the demise of the Amir Abdul Rahman might lead to such an occupation, even were the Russians to abstain from interference. The continuous drain from military operations so far beyond the Indian frontier Sir Auckland holds to be too great for Indian finance to bear. He therefore suggests that Great Britain should contribute an equal share of the cost of military operations undertaken for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Empire. It cannot be said that this proposal is unreasonable, seeing that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has already intimated that if India requires assistance the Parliament will not withhold it. If the Home Government acknowledges their moral and constitutional obligation to contribute to the cost of the policy for which they are responsible, there will be some guarantee that they will not sanction unnecessary wars with a light heart.

THE opinion expressed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson in his annual report as Sanitary Commissioner that the weather has very little to do with the progress of the plague, is shared by many other officers who have been engaged in fighting the pestilence for so many months, and is supported by reference to the statistics available. In the Presidency the epidemic has been bad in all seasons—in Bombay it was at its worst last cold weather ; in many mofussil districts it attained its maximum during the hot weather ; in others the outbreak was most virulent in the monsoon. We have gone through the calendar with plague in our midst, and in the places attacked one after the other there have been no indications that the pestilence is more partial to one season than to another. The only influence the weather would seem to have is an indirect one ; that is to say, exposure to cold or to damp on the part of insufficiently clad poor people lowers their vitality and renders them more liable to the disease. The question whether the plague will become endemic in Western India is not easy of solution. It has been stamped out in other places, but in no other country where it has arisen have the conditions been the same as in India. In many instances in days gone by cities attacked with plague were left very much to their fate. The means of travel were few, and migration was stopped by cordons of soldiers. The plague nearly depopulated the place and at last died out from want of pabulum. In India the pestilence is being fought with an energy and on a scale having no equal in the history of the disease, and these very attempts have in the opinion of some observers arrested the means nature herself takes to kill off the plague microbe. But if under the old fashioned methods of treatment the pestilence had not so long a term of existence it wrought far greater havoc than under the modern system of vigorous efforts to get rid of it. Where it then killed its tens of thousands, it now only kills its thousands. The foreign specialists who have been studying the disease have almost without exception expressed surprise that the mortality has been confined within such narrow limits. But plague has now claimed its victims daily in Bombay for the last fifteen months—fully double the period allowed in the text books for it to run its course. No one could wish to revert to the method adopted in olden times, of isolating a city and leaving it to its fate. But the observer cannot fail to recognise that under the more humane methods of to-day the problem of total eradication is less readily solved. That question is beset with a difficulty that has not been presented before on any large scale—that of a vast population retaining the unhygienic habits of an earlier day, but possessed of all the appliances of modern civilisation and using them with the utmost freedom. A century ago the people stayed in their own towns and villages, to-day they travel by railway to an extent that could scarcely be credited by persons unfamiliar with their habits. This change of custom is another circumstance unfavourable to the isolation of the disease, and one which even the most careful and rigorous systems of quarantine cannot altogether meet. Under these new conditions there is the greater need that the most modern appliance of science—inoculation, should be popularised to the utmost.

THE amendment to section 124*a* of the Penal Code of which the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers has given notice, will make that provision of the law say in express terms what in the opinion of the different High Courts it obviously means. The word disaffection is retained, but it is relegated to the second place. Inciting to hatred or contempt of Government or to disaffection to the Queen or Government are made punishable by transportation, which may be for life, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years with a fine. The "explanation" which led so many over-ingenious people to indulge in the belief that it reduced the preceding clause to a nullity will apparently disappear from the Statute Book. Mr. Chalmers intends that the wording of the section as amended will make it clear that the law in India is the same as the English law making sedition penal, the High Courts of Bengal, Bombay, and the North-West having so interpreted it. A further provision renders liable to punishment of equal severity the offence of exciting feelings of hatred or contempt between different classes of the community. This is a most necessary addition to the law in view of the deliberate attempts that have been made from time to time to promote discord between different sections of Her Majesty's subjects in this country. The Native press cannot complain of such a provision, which clearly meets the demand so frequently heard of late that there should be a law to punish Anglo-Indian journalists who commit that offence. We have not knowingly offended in that way, nor have we seen any great disposition to do so in the columns of our contemporaries. But if they or ourselves should ever give way to the temptation to incite to class hatred, the law as now to be strengthened will provide the means of putting a stop to anything of the kind. One or two of our contemporaries who drew from the pronouncements of the Law Courts and the Privy Council the conclusion that the only thing left for the Government to do was to delete Section 124*a* (and its explanation) from the book of the law may possibly feel a little aggrieved by their counsel being in a manner kept to the ear, but broken to the hope. The clause is shorn of whatever vagueness made it a delusion and a snare to the wilder spirits, and reappears with one or two additions that make it as strong and as formidable as iron bars. We must find consolation in the words of the poet : Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage ; minds innocent and quiet, take that for a hermitage. The amended clause will not affect anyone who lets sedition alone.

RUSSIA for the first time in her history took a complete census of the population of the Empire last year. Dr. Dillon, in giving a very interesting account of this immense operation, which necessitated the employment of camels and portable tents for the enumerators in Asiatic deserts, and of expeditions in Polar winter in the furthest wilds of Siberia, makes the extraordinary statement that though census have been taken in India, they are not taken on paper with all the necessary information in writing as in Russia. This will be news to Mr. J. A. Baines, the Indian Census Commissioner, and to the employes of the Government Press in Calcutta which printed countless millions of census papers in every variety of language. The difficulty of preparing the papers in the different dialects of Turki and Tartar, and the innumerable other tribes which goes to the making of the great conglomerate known as Russia, was perhaps even greater than in India, owing to the difficulty of finding competent enumerators who understand the dialects and all their niceties. In some papers a peasant was described as a "Black Man." This term with which Lord Salisbury is familiar enough was not understood when translated into the language of the Turkomans ; to them it meant "soldier," and they at once concluded that they were all to be incorporated into the army of the Czar. They fled and the "Black Man" papers had to be recalled and some harmless paraphrase inserted in its stead. The modest sum of four million roubles—£400,000—was allowed for the immense work, a very inadequate sum. Volunteers were, however, got by the granting of medals to those who did the work of enumerators for the sake of honour. A preliminary counting was made on the night of the 24th January, and the final enumerations on the 28th. The result showed that the population of the Empire is within a few thousands of 130,000,000. Russian Poland has a population of nine millions and a-half, and is the most densely populated part of the Empire. The population of Finland is two and a-half millions. Were it not for the extraordinary mortality from epidemic diseases of every description, which are very rife owing to the insanitary condit

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE OCCUPATION OF PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

Reuter wires from Yokohama that Russia has notified to Japan the temporary occupation of Port Arthur.

THE JAPANESE ON THE ALERT.

A large Japanese Squadron has sailed from Nagasaki.

OPINION OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

The German Foreign Office professes not to be surprised at the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, which it regards has no aggressive significance, and not clashing with German interests.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, DEC. 20.

The new Italian Cabinet met in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, and an animated debate took place, during which it narrowly escaped a vote of want of confidence.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between Greece and Turkey were exchanged at Constantinople, to-day.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

The defendants in the Panama scandal case were interrogated by the judge during the trial, to-day, and denied having received money from M. Arton.

MARSHAL BLANCO'S AIDE-DE-CAMP SHOT.

Colonel Ruiz, aide-de-camp to Marshal Blanco, who had been sent to negociate peace in the Cuban insurgent camp, was shot after the travesty of a court-martial.

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

Colonel Parsons has arrived at Kassala.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Britannia, for Colombo and Australia, at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

THE NEW BILLS.

THE "DISAFFECTION" SECTION TO BE AMENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

In moving to refer the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code Bills to a Select Committee at the Viceroy's Council, to-day, the Hon. Mr. Chalmers announced important amendments on the Sections relating to Sedition. He said that Government after careful consultation had decided, in view of recent events, to amend the general law relating to sedition and cognate offences so as to make it efficient for its purpose. They had selected this course in preference to the line urged upon them by many whose opinion is of great weight and who advised the re-enactment of a Press Law similar to the Vernacular Press Act of 1879. They propose to amend Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code so as to bring it into accord with the English law; the Calcutta, Bombay, and Allahabad High Courts having already so interpreted it. As amended the Section will read: "Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or her Government or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term to which a fine may be added or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years to which a fine may be added."

It is explained, first, that the expression disaffection includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity or ill-will; and second, that the comments on the measures of Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection do not constitute an offence.

The next amendment is in Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code, regarding the dissemination of statements or reports likely to cause mischief. Here the Government propose to remove the provision which now makes it necessary to show for the purpose of conviction that accused knew that what he disseminated was false, it having been generally found in practice impossible for the prosecution to establish this point. The publication of injurious reports, therefore, will become punishable unless accused can show them to be true in fact and not disseminated with criminal intent.

The third amendment enables offences under Section 124A to be tried by the Presidency Magistrates and Magistrates of the First Class as well as by the Sessions and High Courts.

The last amendment enables offenders in the matter of sedition to be bound over and required to find sureties for good behaviour for a term not exceeding twelve months. No prosecution whatever under Section 124A, however, can be commenced without previous sanction of the Government.

In conclusion, the Hon. Mr. Chalmers stated that the Government have no desire that either the Vernacular or English Press should be subject to its license or control. But the press, like everybody else, must be subject to the law of the land. No man is bound to preach or write sedition, but if he does so it must be at his own peril.

After the Hon. Mr. Chalmers had spoken, the Hon'bles Bishumber Nath and Durga Chand Law read written speeches protesting against what they looked upon as undue haste with which the Bills amending the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were being pushed through.

As the Viceroy, who afterwards spoke, taking responsibility to himself for the proposed pointed out, however, the usual proceeding followed, and the measures had been published in the *Gazette*, and Select Committees appointed to consider them which would not even January, by which time recommendations of various public bodies on the subject should have been received.

Other business was purely formal, and the Council adjourned to first Friday in January.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of his Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Council, to-day, regarding the amendment of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes:—"It is unnecessary to remind the hon. members who have been nominated for the Select Committee on this and on the preceding Bill of the great importance of the work which they are undertaking. One of the Bills is of great length and detail, so great that it would have been difficult indeed for the Government to present it to this Council had they not been able to call in the assistance of the unrivalled experience of Sir H. Prinsep, who has, as is well known, made the subject his study for many years. The revision of a Code can never be a light piece of work, but as my hon. colleague explained when he introduced the Bill, it must from time to time be undertaken, not from any intention of radically altering the law, but to remedy the defects which have been proved to exist and to incorporate the results of the accumulated experience, and thereby to make the law of the land clear and easily understood and easily applied. No one will deny that this is an object of supreme importance, not only to those whose duty is to administer the law, but to the people at large whose lives are regulated by its provisions. The hon. members will find that the amendments now laid upon the table are governed by the same principle. Their necessity has been brought to light by the recent events and by controversy on a special subject but they themselves, as my hon. colleague has explained, are not directed against any special class or section of the community. They are designed to make the general law which all must obey efficient. I feel that I can add nothing to the admirably clear and precise explanation given by my hon. friend of the scope and intention of these amendments; but I desire in a word to express my entire and cordial concurrence in what he has said of the reasons for rejecting the enactment of a Vernacular Press Act. Personally, I am most strongly of opinion that an Act of that nature is obnoxious in principle, uncertain in operation, and not necessary under present circumstances. It seems to me that it would be the natural impulse of any hon. mind when men disclaim all sympathy with the writings which are calculated to create disaffection towards British rule, to believe, if possible, in their sincerity, and though I could wish that the general tone of the criticism we read in papers in India was not so often unduly coloured by prejudice, I for one am not disposed on that account to acquiesce in any general imputation of disloyalty. At all events, I associate myself absolutely with the reply lately given to an appeal in the words I have just quoted by the hon. member, Mr. Stevens, who for the last six months has administered the Government of Bengal in a manner that has elicited applause of the entire community, both European and Native. Mr. Stevens welcomed the co-operation of the press in securing fair and honest criticism, of which, as my hon. colleague has said, we deny the right to no one, but at the same time pointed out that the Government cannot divest itself of its responsibility in this matter any more than in any other of which the law takes cognisance. I too welcome the co-operation, while recognising my responsibility. It must never be forgotten that of our personal interests with my Hon. friend I think that if that was all we might willingly stand the buffets; but it is on behalf of the public whose interests suffer, if the passions of the ignorant are excited or the peace of the country is imperilled, a danger none the less present, though the action to be guarded against might be the action of a comparatively small number of individuals out of touch with the sentiments which animate their fellows. I have more than once, on behalf of ther Government of India, declared that its aim was an administration of the law sympathetic and impartial, but at the same time prompt and firm. It is because in my judgment these amendments will enable us to perform our duty more satisfactorily in both of these directions that I commend them to the Council. With regard to observations which have been made by the two Hon. members who have just spoken I should like, in the first place, to point out to the Hon. Mr. Joy Gobind Law that he is not correct in saying that the ordinary procedure in this matter has not been observed. The Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code was introduced on the 14th October." It was then at once sent in the ordinary course to the Local Governments, as has always been the practice, that such public bodies as are necessary should receive copies of the measures introduced by the Government. As regards the general public the Bill was immediately after its introduction published in the *Gazette of India*, and was therefore open to every individual who could read. At the same time we have called this early meeting of the Council in order that we might as soon as possible appoint the Committees and bring before the notice of the Council the fact that these Bills were to be proceeded with. The intention is that the Committees should not meet till after the 1st January, on which date all the opinions are due from the Local Government and others. The proceedings of the Committees will, no doubt, consume a considerable time, and the Government will give every facility to any public body or individual who has suggestion to make, and to lay those suggestions before the Committees and the Council for their consideration. But I have to say very distinctly, on behalf of the Government of India, that this measure which has been under consideration for many years, to which, as I have said, my hon. friend, Sir Henry Prinsep, has specially devoted a large portion of his time, and which is now brought forward in the ordinary course for the consideration of the Council, I say that it is the deliberate intention of the Government of India to ask this Council before the termination of this session for their judgment on this measure.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie arrived in Calcutta, to-day, and resumed the Lieutenant-Governorship.

CONCESSION TO OFFICERS ON PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

The terms of the concession which has been granted to officers who have borne the burden and heat of the day on Plague and Famine duty are now published. They include one month's extra privilege leave after five months' duty, and two months after ten months' duty. Tois can be commuted at the will of the recipient to two and four months, respectively, full pay on furlough to which he may be entitled in the ordinary course and the whole of which would otherwise be spent on half pay. The concession applies to the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, in the case of plague; and to the whole of India in that of famine.

Only such officers are to benefit as have had extra duties to perform without receiving additional remuneration.

POLICE PROVIDENT FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 21.

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for establishing a Police Provident Fund. The scheme will be made applicable to the whole of India.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, DEC. 21.

There were 43 cases and 28 deaths recorded in the city, to-day, of which 8 cases occurred in Nana Peith, 6 in Sukerwa, 4 each in Ganj, Kasba, and Raste; in the Cantonment 8 cases and 8 deaths; and in the District 11 cases and 11 deaths.

In the General Hospital 29 were admitted and 14 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 3 were admitted, 3 discharged cured, and 3 died; in the Hindu 7 were admitted, one discharged cured, and 4 died; and in the Guzerathi 2 were admitted and 2 died.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE MISSING COLOUR-SERGEANT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, DEC. 20.

A letter, dated 14th inst., was received here from Colour-Sergeant Walker, to-day, by Mr. Hastings, our Political Officer, saying that he was being well treated and asking that his family might be informed of it. He was wounded in the left arm. He is a prisoner in the house of Mir Akhmad Akhoondzada, an Akka Khel Mullah, at Sultan Khel.

Two carbines, four swords, and a belt taken from the 9th Bengal Cavalry were brought in to-day by the Barastun Khels.

SUBMISSION OF THE KHUDU KHEL AND ALISHERZAIS.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

The Khudu Khel, a sub-section of the Utmanzais, have come into Hoti Mardan of their own motion, and enquired the terms of the punishment for complicity in the Malakand disturbances, and paid up in full and settled all outstanding cases.

The Alisherzais, hearing that the Kurrum Moveable Column troops had left Parachinar yesterday, paid up in full. The Column about to proceed against them has, therefore, been countermanded.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

BREAKING UP OF THE RAWALPINDI RESERVE BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 21.

Orders are being issued, says the *Pioneer*, for the breaking up of the Reserve Brigade in Rawalpindi, the necessity for keeping it no longer remaining. Originally it consisted of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 1st Baluch Battalion, 2nd Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), and the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. Of these the Baluchis have already gone to Mombassa and the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry to Peshawar.

A telegram, dated Mamani, 20th December, states:—The following movements will now be made to relieve the Regiments which have fallen below strength during the trying operations beyond the Samana:—The Royal Sussex Regiment will join the 1st Brigade, in place of the Devonshire Regiment, which will return to Jullunder; the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry will join the 3rd Brigade, relieving the Dorsetshire, which will go into garrison at Peshawar; the Yorkshire Light Infantry will join the 4th Brigade, relieving the Northamptonshire, which will also go to Peshawar; the Somersetshire Light Infantry will go to Rawalpindi from Peshawar.

THE MARCH TO DWATOI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DWATOI, DEC. 15.

I have been cut off from post offices since I wrote to you last from Bagh, and am now in Camp here with half of General Hammond's column and the whole of General Yeatman Biggs' Division. General Sir W. Lockhart is here still, and is very pleased with the operations carried on by the Second Division in the Bara Valley. The fourth Brigade left Bagh on the 7th, the 3rd following the next day, but the whole of the second Division did not actually get into Dwatoi, a march of seven miles, till the evening of the 9th. This will show you how difficult the road was for transport animals. In one place the Afridis had cut away the road in the Karappa defile, and this had to be walled up with rocks and boulders from the river before any of the animals could pass. The Malikdin Khels were true to their word. Not a shot was fired during the whole of our journey from Bagh to Dwatoi, in fact these friendlies, as they have undoubtedly shown themselves by their last act, picketted the hills for us from daylight to sunset. Many of them had their guns slung over their shoulders as they sat and watched our Division slowly winding its way down the river-bed, crossing and re-crossing the icey cold water which was knee-deep in most of the fords. The animals struggled on gamely in spite of occasionally being swept off their feet by the swiftness of the current. In places where the fords were deep, and the bottom unusually rocky, many drabies and their animals came to grief, many loads of all descriptions, officers' bedding, men's rations, ammunition boxes, and loads of great coats getting thoroughly wet. In several places a plank, or fallen tree, was placed across the stream, but these were generally so slippory that one saw

MOST LUDICROUS SCENES.

Several soldiers slipped and fell, and losing hold of their rifles had to search in the freezing water several yards down stream before they recovered them. These poor fellows diving under the water hands and knees had a very poor time. One man in the K. O. S. Borderers lost his rifle in this manner and was searching for about a quarter of an hour before he found it. I came across him a short time after thawing his frozen clothes in front of a fire. Had the Malikdin Khel Jolan refused to accept our terms we should indeed have had a wretched time. I hope I am not doing them an injustice when I say, that although we saw them lining the heights with apparently friendly intentions, we were never quite sure that some eloquent mullah might not stir them up even then, and these friendly pickets would suddenly change into an active body of hostile skirmishers. It must have been very trying for them to resist firing as they saw regiment after regiment, crowds of animals and their attendants, wending their way slowly along the difficult road of the river bed. We had burned half their houses in the Maidan Valley, and I am sure the head men and elders must have brought great force to bear upon the young bloods whose houses had been destroyed before they could compel them to refrain from waging war against us in that terrible defile. The greatest credit is due to Colonel Warburton, who played such a prominent part in bringing this tribe to submission. It is true that had they broken their pledge and fired, cost us what it might, we should have destroyed the whole of the houses in the valley. Their winter stores of bhoosa and grain would have been destroyed, and a most uncomfortable time they would be laying in store for themselves for the winter season.

ONE LITTLE EPISODE

of the march to Dwatoi I must mention, as it affected a certain number of officers of whom I was one. Early on the morning of the 8th, every available officer was told off to help the stream of baggage over a very narrow slippery part of the road. The track at this point left the river bed for a couple of hundred yards, and was very steep and broken. Animals and loads were falling at almost every step, in fact it looked as though the transport animals that had passed a bitterly cold night in the river bed were all benumbed with cold, and unable to surmount the difficulties of this particular bad piece of road. Half-a-dozen subalterns were all doing their utmost to help matters, assisted by an exergetic staff of soldiers and sepoys. Affairs were looking desparate. The animals were moving at a terribly slow pace. The block in the river behind was proving greater and greater every minute. The poor subalterns were growing more and more angry as the block increased. It really looked a hopeless and impossible task. My Pathan orderly who had been doing splendid work suddenly disappeared down the sleep bank and shouted out to me that among the many articles that had disappeared over the side in this difficult spot was a box full of "Sharab." He brought it up, and to my great joy it was a box containing a dozen of port wine. Half the bottles were broken and the precious liquid had escaped, and no doubt had added a pleasant flavour to the river. But still half the bottles remained intact, and I will not tell you how many bottles were left after a ten minutes' interval that six subalterns allowed themselves at this time. Suffice it to say that we were quickly transformed from an angry impatient crowd to a smiling good tempered little party and set to work with renewed vigour, blessing the luxurious gentlemen whose system required to be kept up with port. I don't think I ever enjoyed a glass (good sized tumbler) of port so much in my life. Wet from wading in the fords, and after spending a cold hungry night on picket duty, I don't think it needs much imagination to realise how much the wine was welcome. I often wonder whom the port belonged to. If the owner perchance happens to read this letter I thank him heartily for the very pleasant drink six weary officers had that bitterly cold morning in the Dwatoi defile. The poor Muleteer into whose charge this precious load was given must have had some hasty questions to answer when he arrived in camp. Let us hope he did not have a bad time.

The baggage and the rear-guard and flanking parties eventually arrived at Dwatoi at 4 p.m. on the 9th, thus the whole Division with its 7,500 animals completing a most difficult march in three days. On the 9th the 4th Brigade under General Westmacott set out to operate in the Rajgul Valley. The heavy picketting that was necessary in the camp allowed of

ONLY A FORCE OF 1000 RIFLES

being sent out. The heights on both sides were very steep and covered with shrubs, and to make things wore were intersected by huge ravines and gorges. However, thanks to the Gurkha Scots and Bombay Pioneers (who furnished 400 out of the 1,000 rifles), height after height was quickly crowned, burning parties pushed on down the valley, and the whole valley was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke by midday. The Kukikhels, to whom this valley belongs, had promised to come to terms some weeks ago, but when asked to surrender their rifles had changed their minds. Even on the morning of the 9th, General Lockhart sent out a friendly to offer them terms again, telling them that their houses would be destroyed if they still persisted in holding out. This friendly came back and reported that they had listened to him quietly, sent their compliments to Sir William, but regretted that they could not comply; that they would not surrender a single rifle or pay in a rupee; and in addition to this message, which, I need hardly say, was not couched in the polite language I have put into their mouths, they soundly thrashed the poor old friendly Pathan and sent him back to camp. However, they had a bad day. Their villages were razed to the ground. The guns, Gurkha Scouts, and Pioneers each accounted for several of the enemy, while our own losses were but slight. The Pioneers had the heaviest casualty bill. Sniping into camp took, place in the evening, and early on the 10th, the Divison set out down the Baraj river the fourth Brigade leading. Rumours were general in camp that the Kumai Khels and the Sipahs through whose country we were travelling had sent in their jirgahs, and we were congratulating ourselves on our great good luck in passing another difficult piece of country without opposition, when bang-bang, whizz-whizz came from all sides. The whole way to Sandana we had a fight, the tribesmen who were fighting against us that day being mostly armed with Lee-Metfords. The report of a Lee-Metford fired from the hills has an unmistakeable ring, and it is most unpleasant being under Lee-Metford fire, especially when you know that the rifle is in the hands of a skilled marksman, whose movements are as swift and invisible as his arm is deadly. Armed with the Lee-Metford in possession of smokeless ammunition, the Afridi is

AN UNCOMMONLY HASTY OPPONENT.

I hear that Lord Methuen, who is Press Censor on this expedition, is believed to have expressed his opinion that an Afridi is as dangerous a shot at 800 yards as a Boer is at 400. But then I have already trespassed on space this time. I will try and describe a few details of the discomforts of our next day's march, and the last two days' heavy fighting before we joined hands with General Hammond's force on the 15th.

The operations on and beyond the North-West Frontier have already ruined more than one reputation so far as our Generals are concerned; or rather perhaps we should put it that officers who have hoped to make their reputation, have disappointed expectation. As regards the Tirah Expeditionary Force the time has now come when the Staff, both Army and Divisional, can be reduced with advantage; and we think the Commander-in-Chief is bound to weed out just those who have signally failed to prove their fitness for command or for the discharge of Staff duties. The lives of our soldiers should not be entrusted to incompetent men, and in the case of those who have, not profited by experience should be further tested. In the Afghan War of 1878-80 the "failures" were summarily dealt with, and a similar course should be adopted now. Looking at the course of the campaign against the Afridis we find that the instances in which the troops have been well handled are few and far between: while the occasion on which there has been serious blundering, are only too numerous. In this class of fighting, where the enemy evades direct attack and follows consistently the same tactics—the harassing of convoys and rearguards—the most careful measures should be taken never to have small bodies of troops so placed that they may be suddenly assailed by superior numbers. But, so far as can be judged from the official reports and the telegrams of newspaper correspondents, happy-go-lucky arrangements have too often been made, more particularly in the matter of rearguard actions. The result has been that a few handled British soldiers and sepoys have, again and again, had to fight desperately to save their skins, while within two or three miles of them were thousands of their comrades doing absolutely nothing, though the noise of continuous firing was in their ears. The Afridis have scored more than once owing to the carelessness or indifference shown in providing for the safety of the few companies forming the rearguard; and the losses of the Field Force have been increased by the bad disposition made of the fighting strength of the Brigades.

If the private letters received from regimental officers were published, the story of the war would probably be of a very different kind to that written in despatches and the short telegrams from the front. It is an easy matter to say that this or that regiment did not do well: that orders were disobeyed or misunderstood; that some companies went too far and that others stayed too long when a retirement was ordered; and we should certainly not care to assert that nothing of the kind has ever happened; but what of the blunders of the General Officers who failed to see that they had an active and enterprising enemy opposed to them, or who left scores of men where they should have ordered hundreds to stay and told off companies to do the work of battalions. Officers who have had no experience of hill-fighting cannot hope to realise all at once the dangers which threaten, not in attacking a position, but in withdrawing from one or in bringing up the rear of a column on the march. The tribesmen of the border are the best natural skirmishers in the world, and they are excellent shots in addition; they know every inch of the ground, are familiar with the tracks which lead from point to point in the hills or through the forests which cover the slopes; and they can work to close quarters without needlessly exposing themselves. They are, therefore, an enemy to be respected, and with breechloaders in their hands they cannot be treated as merely an undisciplined rabble, to be brushed away without any great effort. The fortified enclosures and homesteads of the Afridis have been destroyed; their winter supplies of food and fodder have been eaten up; but in actual conflict they have had their revenge, and they know exactly what our casualties have been for their friends on this side the border keep them well informed. The campaign is now entering upon its second phase and if the Zakka Khel and other sections are to be thoroughly coerced, more skill must be shown in the conduct of operations in detail. The weeding-out of the Staff should begin forthwith, and no personal feelings should be allowed to carry weight in the selection of those who have to remain. Sir William Lockhart by this time must be fully acquainted with the qualities of those serving under him, and he can pick and choose the best from among them. Careful selection now may save many lives among the rank-and-file hereafter, and there should be no shrinking either at Peshawar or at Army Headquarters from the performance of a disagreeable but necessary duty.—*Pioneer.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort, Northern	3	0	1
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	10a	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	4	27
D Girgaum	2	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	9	3	39
F Parel	0	0	5
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	1	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	18	26
Total	37	27	126
Total plague deaths to date	13,941	11,557	
Same date last year	49	25	214
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	66

a One arrived from Jalgaon, attacked in the train, and was removed to Dariasthan Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	1
Deaths	0

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 906, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,965, making a total of 2,871 persons. Departures by sea 833, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,035, making a total of 2,868 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, 1,442 persons detained under quarantine in the Modikhana Camp, 673 in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 206 in the Narelwady Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that a case of plague was found lying on the Cotton Green, Colaba, and the patient, who resided at the Victoria Bunder, was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Three suspicious cases of fever were discovered at the Koli Lane and Nos. 18 and 51, at Behra Street, and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Two cases of plague were detected by Mr. Damodhar Goverdhandas, J.P., in the Fort, and sent to the Hindu Fever Hospital. Four cases of plague and eight cases of suspicious fever were reported from the various localities in the Mandvie ward, and removed to the different hospitals. One death from plague was also recorded in the same district. In C ward two cases and one death were recorded, in the Khara Talao section, three cases in Kumbharwada section, and four in Bhuleshwar section. Dead and sick rats were found in a chawl at Kika Street, and necessary precautions were adopted. Two deaths from plague were reported from the Market section.

CONTACT REGULATIONS.

Under these regulations, 155 persons were remaining in the camps on Monday morning last, out of whom 113 persons were discharged and five admitted, leaving 47 persons under observation.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals, yesterday, was as follows:—Arthur Road, 118; Parel Government House, 40; Hindu Fever, 20; Jain (Bhuleshwar) 117; Grant Road, 17; Dariasthan, 11; Adamji Peerbhoy, 10; Telugu, 9; Julai, 8; Nizampoora, 4; Don Tad, 4; Jain (Parel), 4; Bhoiwada, 3; Bhatia 2; Marwadi 2; and No. 5, 3. There were in all 26 deaths recorded in these hospitals.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SIR GEORGE COTTON presided at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, there being also present:—Mr. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Kallandas Keshavdas, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Nowroji Kavasji, Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasserwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khaleaz, G. W. Roughton, Soratji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vasanji Khimji, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The debate was resumed on the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition that the report of the Standing Committee on the proposed amendment of the law relating to the registration of births and deaths be adopted and that the President be requested to apply to Government to amend sections of the Municipal Act in terms of the report. To this Dr. Bahadurji had moved the following amendment: The words if necessary in section 450 be deleted and that a new section be added as under: 450 A. That in case of sick persons confined to house and not receiving or who are unable to afford qualified medical treatment on intimation of sickness being given to the local Health Office, the Medical Inspector would be available for the purpose of examining the case and certifying to the nature of the disease, that on death occurring in such case the certificate would be presented at the Registrar's office, where it would be exchanged for a death certificate." The following rider was added to the original proposition at Mr. Roughton's suggestion. The following proviso be added to section 450: Provided that in case of epidemic diseases such procedure for the disposal of bodies as the Government or any authority properly constituted thereby, or the Municipal Commissioner shall from time to time prescribe, may be followed in place of that hereby enacted.

Mr. Kalabhai Lullubhai resumed the discussion, and suggested several verbal alterations in the report.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla approved of two of the alterations, but as regarded the rest he thought that their adoption would defeat the object with which the scheme was drawn up.

Mr. D. S. Wacha considered that a series of amendments as proposed at the meeting could not be dealt with on the spur of the moment. Such amendments ought to be submitted in a cut and dried manner and might be considered at a future meeting.

Professor Muller believed that the Corporation would consider the report in the general features and not in details, as was done by the Hon'ble member for Surat. (Laughter.) The report was originally drafted by Municipal solisitors and was considered deliberately and carefully by the Standing Committee for over two months. Against the opinion of all there was the opinion of the Hon. member for Surat. (Laughter.)

The President: You mean the member from Surat, not for Surat. (Laughter.)

Professor Muller: Yes, I mean for Surat. (Renewed laughter.) Continuing, Prof. Muller said that the hon. member from Surat had failed to grasp the situation. He had compared Bombay, one of the largest cities with small towns and villages managed by Mufussil, Municipalities. The vital statistics of Bombay should be of an accurate character. They must set their house in order and have the registration on an efficient basis. The foreign experts who came to Bombay during the time of plague should have carried with them not a very good idea of the vital statistics of Bombay. He asked the Corporation to think twice before accepting any amendments.

Mr. Dixit was of opinion that Mr. Kalabhai's remarks did not support the amendments. There was, he submitted, no need for such a proposal. He moved an amendment that the President be requested to apply to Government to add to Chapter XVI. of the Municipal Act the following section: 433 (A). In cases of epidemic disease such procedure for the disposal of bodies as the Government or any authority duly constituted thereby or the Commissioner shall from time to time prescribe may be followed in addition to or in substitution of that enacted by the proceeding section of this chapter.

Rao Saheb Dhakji Kassinath seconded the amendment.

It being quarter-past five, further discussion on the question was deferred till Thursday, at 3 p.m.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

FOR the sixth time since 1891 Mornington Cannon heads the list of winning jockeys with 145 successful mounts, but he attains this position, as will be seen from the table given below, with fewer victories than he had gained in any of the preceding years except 1891. Last year he would probably have been only second but for the accident which befell T. Loates in the Liverpool Cup, as the latter was then within nine of him, and would assuredly have ridden more than nine winners in the last fortnight of the season. The accident which occurred at so critical a moment kept him out of the saddle during half of this season, and his name is not to be found among the 13 jockeys who have ridden 40 or more winners; but his brother Sam has made wonderful progress, and is credited with nearly double the victories which he gained last season. He and C. Wood, whose return to the saddle after an absence of nine years has been, perhaps, the most notable occurrence of the season, so far as jockey's mounts are concerned, are the nearest rivals of Cannon, and these are the three who have ridden as many as 100 winners, while F. Allsopp's total falls only one short.

The appended table will show how the leading jockeys have fared this year by comparison with the five previous seasons:—

Name of Jockey and Number of Mounts.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
M Cannon (624)	145	164	166	167	162	132
S Loates (693)	136	72	81	97	—	—
C Wood (461)	122	—	—	—	—	—
F Allsopp (736)	99	142	112	95	96	95
O Madden (537)	79	87	86	82	7	4
F Finlay (571)	76	109	81	89	100	88
F Rickaby (452)	69	72	52	39	44	66
T F Calder (469)	66	56	65	84	40	—
W Bradford (462)	62	84	86	91	120	72
N Robinson (449)	59	65	14	—	—	—
S Chandler (377)	51	32	51	36	71	66
J Fagan (342)	49	65	44	27	44	38
J Watts (317)	46	76	60	44	32	106
T Loates (193)	34	146	104	153	236	—
K Cannon (431)	32	21	11	6	—	—
F B Black (198)	30	14	12	17	14	29

— This signifies that the jockey did not ride that year.

At the Manchester November Meeting last week the Lancashire Handicap of 1,000 sovs. was won by M. E. Lebaudy's Kopely. The Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs. fell to Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Asterie.

During the racing season just ended only one owner has succeeded in winning over 20,000*l*. This is Mr. Gubbins, who heads the list of winning owners with 22,739*l*. to his credit. No less than 22,637*l*. of this sum is due to the efforts of Galtee More. Six owners have won between 10,000*l*. and 20,000*l*., among whom are the Prince of Wales, Lord Rosebery, and the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Leopold Rothschild won 17,000*l*. with seventeen horses in thirty-two races; but it does not say much for the profits of racing when we find that such owners as the Duke of Portland, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Lowther, and Lord Lonsdale could not manage to win 1,000*l*. during the past racing season. Fortunately such owners do not race for profit, otherwise the racing outlook would be dismal indeed. The high position of the Prince of Wales among the winning owners is, of course, due to the efforts of Persimmon. The Prince won 13,689*l*. in nine races with five horses; but Persimmon is responsible for 12,665*l*. out of this total, leaving just over 1,000*l*. to be divided among the other four horses.

The second half of the great racquet match for 1,000*l* aside and the championship of the world, between P. Latham and George Standing, was duly brought off in New York on Saturday. The men played the best of seven games, and the result was a victory for Latham by four games to three, the English champion thus retaining his position. Latham entered on the second portion of the match with a great advantage, having been successful in London by four games to one. However, he was pressed a good deal harder to-day, and at once time looked by no means safe. Standing had been practising with the greatest diligence, and was in the best possible condition. Latham, on the other hand, had not since his arrival from London played up to his form, and Standing's supporters felt much encouraged. In the first game Latham got in with the score at "two all," added an ace by service, scored another after a rally, and then went out by service, winning by 15 to 2. In the second game Standing woke up, and was equal with Latham at every pein', both playing brilliantly. Standing won by 5 to 3 after the game had been set to five; and the third game, in which there was a wonderful rally, he won by 15 to 3. It then seemed possible that he would make up for his defeat in London, but he weakened in the fourth game, the pace telling on him. Latham saw his opportunity, and played up with tremendous energy. Some severe rallies were enthusiastically cheered. Latham won, and by this second success made his position secure. He could not how lose a majority of the games in the whole match. Though naturally disheartened, Standing won the fifth game by 15 to 9, but Latham took the sixth by 3 to 2 after it had been set to three, and the seventh by 15 to 1. Thus in the end Latham was decisively. In the whole match he scored eight games to four. It is stated to-night that Standing began with some of the best serving he has ever shown. The pace was very fast, and Standing could not last at it. Latham, however, got better as he went on, and was in rare form towards the finish.

A meeting of the Divisional Committee of the Football Association was held at Derby on Monday to consider a report made by the referee, Mr. Kingscott, concerning the conduct of a player named Beresford, of Belper, and of the spectators on the occasion of the English Cup tie, Belperv. Ilkeston, at Belper, on November 20. Mr. Hines, of Nottingham, presided, and there were also present Messrs. Carpenter, Styles, Roberts, Radford, and Kingscott. The allegation against Beresford was that during the progress of the match he made use of insulting language towards the referee; whilst in reference to the spectators it was complained that at the close of the game they made an attempt to mob the referee as he left the ground. After an exhaustive inquiry the Committee decided to suspend Beresford for a fortnight, and ordered the Belper Club to forbid five spectators, whose names were mentioned, admittance to any match on the ground for the remainder of the season. The explanation of the club was considered satisfactory, and they were exonerated from blame in the matter.

The indignation aroused in Birmingham by the judgement of the Association Commissioners in the Aston Villa case is still rampant. The infliction of a fine of £50 and the suspension of two officials for a month for the trivial offence of "evading the rules of the Association," as it is innocently put, and playing a man whom they knew they were not entitled to play—or, in other words, being parties to a discreditable transaction which in a court of law would be described by a very harsh word—is considered an outrage upon the champion club's "fair fame." There has been much talk during the week of an appeal to the Association, and of calling for aid upon the League. The idea of an appe

International Board, but in the sure and certain hope, apparently, that it will meet with favour, the Union is arranging for its usual trial game, which will be played at Swansea some time next month. It is not improbable that the communication in question will evoke considerable discussion. The Scotch representatives, for instance, must have a good deal to say on the subject. If they can be induced to realise the position of the Rugby game in England and Wales at present however, they will allow their individual grievance to drop. Any other action will not merely retard the game, but do it a positive injury.

In the Rugby Union County Championship match Cumberland v. Lancashire. There was an excellent attendance at Whitehaven, considering the bad weather and the fact that both teams were out of the running for the championship. The ground was in a sodden condition, and rain falling heavily during the game, the footing became very difficult. Lancashire lost the toss and kicked off against the wind. The Cumberland forwards, led by Davidson, dribbled the ball to the Lancashire lines, where Cumberland passed well, but without result. Lancashire went away with fine passing, and the Cumberland line was invaded. Beesley had the ball passed to him, and he cleverly droped a goal. Cumberland then attacked, but without tangible result. From near the half-way line Wincey took a pass intended for Hellywell, and outpacing his antagonists scored a brilliant try, Woodhead kicking a goal. Soon afterwards the Cumberland backs, taking advantage of good forward play, enabled Fletcher to run over, but Hollywell failed at goal. At half time Lancashire led by nine points to three. The second half was greatly in favour of Cumberland, play being mostly in the Lancashire quarters. Towards the close Cookson ran over the Cumberland line, but no goal resulted. The game ended in favour of Lancashire by one goal, one dropped goal, and one try, twelve points, to Cumberland a try, three points.

Considerable interest centred in the meeting of the East Midlands v. Midlands teams at Northampton, from the fact that a win to the Midlanders placed them champions of the section, whilst a defeat would have placed the competing teams on an equality. The East Midlanders had practically their strongest fifteen, but the Midlanders were without the services of Foreman at half, A. O. Jones at three-quarter, and one or two good forwards. In the opening stages the Midlanders pressed, but after ten minutes play the East Midlands got together, and had the passing been anything like good, they must have scored on two occasions. The opening half was well advanced when, smart work by the Midland backs having been stopped in midfield by A. Kingston, his brother secured, and running straight across the field, handed to Smith, who ran strongly, and, eluding Byrne, scored a meritorious try wide out. Potter failed at the place. Nothing further was scored up to the interval. The teams changed over with the East Midlands leading by three points. Early in the second half J. F. Byrne made a shot at goal, and a minute or two later was instrumental in getting away a fine effort by Simcoe Edwards, Kingston, and Field. Smith slipped when he had an opening, and a long touch kick by J. F. Byrne put the home men on the defensive again. Following this, the Midlanders were awarded a penalty, which was taken by J. F. Byrne from near halfway. That player landed a fine goal, and equalised the scoring. From now until the close the Midlanders pressed seriously, but it was not until within two minutes of the close that Gould, getting a pass from F. A. Byrne, dashed over for a fine try, which J. F. Byrne converted, and an interesting game ended :—Midlands, two goals (eight points) ; East Midlands one try (three points).

The Rugby county championship was further advanced by the decission of another fixture in the first group of the south-eastern section, Middlesex and Surrey meeting on the Richmond Athletic Ground. The records of the two counties so far in the competition were not brilliant, as neither had won a match. For yesterday's encounter the fifteens were not by any means representative, as there were several noted players absent from either side. The afternoon was delightfully fine and bright, but the attendance did not exceed 1,500 people. The turf was in capital condition. Losing the toss, Middlesex kicked off from the entrance end, and the forwards at once rushing up in fine style soon kept the ball in Surrey territory. For ten minutes they attacked hotly. Then from a smart bout of passing, King-Stephen scored a try, which Bingham failed to improve. For a long time Surrey were kept on the defensive, but just before the interval a grand rush ended in Wilson scoring a try, but the place kick sent the ball under the bar. At half-time the score was three points each. After changing ends Middlesex were without their captain, Dixon, who just prior to the interval hurt his back. In spite of this, however, Swaby scored a try for them, which Mullings improved ; but in turn Devonshire scored a try for Surrey, and Stevens negotiated the goal, once more bringing the points level. It looked like being a draw until ten minutes before the close, when Coltart, after a sixty yards run, added an unconverted try for Surrey, who won by two goals and a try (thirteen points) to Middlesex one goal and one try (eight points). On the day's play there was little between the teams.

The table of results in the Association League competition up to the present is given below :—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Ag't.	Points.
Sheffield United	13	6	5	0	31	16	21
Aston Villa	15	9	2	4	37	23	20
Bolton Wanderers	14	8	1	5	17	16	17
West Bromwich Albion	14	6	4	4	26	23	16
Sheffield Wednesday	13	7	1	5	26	16	15
Everton	13	6	3	4	25	22	15
Wolverhampton Wanderers	14	6	3	5	25	19	15
Notts Forest	13	5	4	4	23	19	14
Derby County	14	5	4	5	30	26	14
Liverpool	13	5	3	5	23	22	13
Preston North End	16	3	5	8	15	26	11
Sunderland	11	4	2	5	13	17	10
Blackburn Rovers	13	3	4	6	20	28	10
Bury	11	3	3	5	14	21	9
Stoke	14	3	2	9	15	30	8
Notts County	13	1	4	8	14	24	6

According to an American doctor "so long as the cyclist can breathe with the mouth shut, he is certainly safe, so far as heart strain is concerned." Though no doubt true in a sense, the paragraph is perhaps somewhat likely to mislead. The cyclist ought not to be conscious of trying to breathe with his mouth shut. That is to say, he ought not to be conscious of any effort. Generally, all breathing should be done, both in waking and sleeping hours, through the nostrils only. I long ago put in a plea for what is known as "abdominal breathing," declaring it to be natural to infants, instinctive in athletes, and of the greatest value to all cyclists. When singing is properly taught, this method of breathing is always inculcated. There would be no necessity for this if Nature had not been thwarted by some of the bad habits of civilisation—entirely sedentary occupations, a departure from the erect posture, the wearing of clothes that hinder the action of free breathing. It is from these and similar causes that a method of breathing which was natural in early childhood may in more advanced life have actually to be taught as an art. It is not to be inferred that normal breathing remains absolutely unaffected by cycling. During exercise the lungs require more air than they do while the body is at rest. The best way of meeting the increasing demand is not that of opening the mouth and panting at every hill or every spurt along the level. The natural way is to breathe with closed mouth as before ; but nature will see to it that the inhalations are deeper and perhaps gently quickened as well. When cycling stimulates breathing in this natural way it brings the colour of health to the cheeks. If it only makes the rider gasp and pant it may impart a flush than can mistaken for the same thing, but all the same more harm than good is being done.

J. Michael evidently had reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the match in which Frank Starbuck beat him. It was said at the time that Michael was not by any means in good "form," and several things severely handicapped him during the race. Last Thursday the pair met at Maddison Square Gardens, New York, in another match over a distance of twenty-five miles, and this time Michael made no mistake ; he rode magnificently and lapped Starbuck time after time. His easy victory rather astonished the spectators, not because they had misjudge Michael's capabilities, but rather because they had overrated Starbuck's. Michael won with consummate ease by three miles. The victory shows that he is without doubt the fastest rider in America.

The decision of the National Cyclists' Union to stop road-racing and paced record rides has already resulted in the revival of unpaced records. During the past week a rider claims word's unpaced record for covering fifty miles on the North Road in 2 hours 37 minutes. This may be better than any previous performance without pacemakers, but such rides will not prove very interesting. They will have little value as an advertisement, and riders will soon leave this kind of record-breaking severely alone. I am inclined to think that many road-racing men will ignore the N.C.U., and take part in paced road races, next season. In fact, two prominent professional riders have already announced their intention of endeavouring early next season to beat several important road records. They say that they do not expect the slightest difficulty in finding good men to pace them.

A match consisting of two heats, the first of one kilometre and the second of five kilometres, between the French and English professionals Jacquea n and Linton, took place in Paris on Sunday, and was won by the former. Jacquein was paced by an electric tandem, but Linton's pacing was bad. In the five kilometre heat the time taken was nearly twice the record time for the distance.

In "Golf" Mr. J. O Potter continues his "Early History of Hoylake Golf." These papers will be useful to the future historian, touching as they do on many of the Early English developments. It may be some encouragement to struggling clubs to know that Hoylake was once a nine-hole course, and that the so-called "long course" of eighteen at a later date was very much under the three miles. The records of the Royal Liverpool Club suggest that Mr. John Ball, jun., and Mr. Hilton must require very large plate chests for the storage of their "mementoes."

An Irish correspondent writes to a provincial paper airing his grievances concerning golf. He says :—I would have you know that for thirty years I was in the Royal Tipperary Dragoons, and I fought the Queen's enemies wherever they were, and sometimes where they weren't, too. Ten years ago I retired from the service a full-fledged colonel. At first I scarcely knew what to do with myself until a friend told me that if I did nothing I should be playing golf. Now that is just what I did do, and in twelve months I won the bogey competition. Very soon after that I was to feel that I wished I had never been born. And you will feel the same when I tell you that one day in entering a golf club-house near Manchester I saw a portrait of "Colonel Bogey." Would you believe that the monstre to whom they give the honourable title of "Colonel" is nothing but a grinning fiend who cheats by getting his imps to blow his short putts into the holes? This outrage upon my profession was too much for me, and in disgust I smashed my clubs and returned to my occupation of doing nothing. Perhaps you can tell me who is the ruffian who first "Colonaled" Bogey, and I will make use of what is left of my mashie. Through you, sir, I ask every good golfer to discontinue calling Bogey colonel, and I feel sure that the great heart of the golfing world will not listen to me in vain by turning a deaf ear to what should be apparent to tuemselve. Why cannot they call him "the Reverend Bogey"?

The Oxford Trial Eights have been fixed for tomorrow, Dec. 4, over the usual course. The crews promise to be well up to the standard of trial eights in previous years, and it is not expected that the president will experience much difficulty in filling up the vacant seats in next year's Oxford boat. The vacancies may, however, be more numerous than was anticipated, since neither Gold nor Carr may be available. Cambridge Trial Eights will take place over the Adelaide course, between Littleport and Ely, on Dec. 10. The presidents, Mr. Dudley Ward, has received the assistance of Mr. W. A. L Fletcher in selecting the crews. One important change has recently occurred in Mr. Davidson's boat, the winner of the Colquhoun sculls (R. B. Etherington-Smith, First Trinity) having been compelled to vacate his seat at No. 6, owing to indisposition. It is understood that there will be only about four fresh oarsmen required for the next University eight, several old Blues being still in residence.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Superintending Engineer of the Tapti Valley Railway reports that the new alignment beyond mile 120 and Amalner will shortly be submitted to Government for approval. Earthwork as far as mile 45 is completed, and in most sections well in hand, especially between miles 95 and 120, where the banks are three-fourths completed, and in this section the bridging is well in hand, several of the minor bridges being completed. The rails have been laid as far as Bardoli, and there are sufficient in hand to complete four miles, or 22 miles in all. The Agents have reported that the whole of the materials for the first fifty miles have now been shipped, and so work should proceed satisfactorily. The Superintending Engineer also reports the stations at Chaltnam and Bardolli well in hand, and those at Vyara and Nundurbar are started. Station machinery for tanks and pipes and signals for the first four stations have been received. Labour is more abundant and food cheaper, and the work throughout is presenting a more busy aspect.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers per s.s. Carthage, expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Sunday :—

Ashdown, Miss	Little, Mr C W G
Black, Mr	Macpherson, Mr
Bunbury, Rt	Morvi, H H Thakore
Craig, Mr	Melville, Mr Leslie
Coen, Mr E W	Marshall, Mr
Coleridge, Mr F A	Miles, Capt P J
Clogstoun, Mrs and 2 infants	Monyponny, Mr G
Copeland Prof	Neill, Capt J
Dunsmuir, Mr A	Noble, Mr A
Humble, Mr H	Nisbet, Mr J
Eugeroff, Mr B	Phillips, Mr A
Ekin, Mr Jas	Riches, Mr
Frances, Mr A H	Rose, the Rt Hon the Earle of
Framjee, Mr R	Smith, Dr
Fawcett, Mr F	Shame, Mr
Greaves, Mrs	Skipwith, Mr F E
Harvey, Mr	Sister Caroline
Hoskins, Rev and Mrs	Skinner, Mr and Mrs
Howlett, Rev and Mrs	Turner, Mr Trevor
Hopkins, Mr and Mrs	Thomas, Mrs and 2 sisters
Haines, Mr H H	Wilson, Mr
Kerr, Mr R M	Whittle, Mr and Mrs
Lerache Cornesse	

ROAD-SIDE TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Prof. Muller's proposition "That whenever new roads or streets are constructed by the Municipality well selected trees or plants should, if possible, be planted along the sides" is carried by a majority of the members present at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it will not be out of place for me to suggest to the Municipal authorities the advisability of at once planting palms and other selected trees on either side of the new Matoonga Road, which leads from the Parel Convent to the Sion Causeway. These trees will no doubt protect pedestrians from the scorching rays of the sun.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 21. J. G. D'SOUZA.

Concerning Dargai and its heroic piper, a correspondent points out that the incident to which much attention has been drawn is only history repeating itself, with a little variation of form. At the battle of Vimeira, in the Peninsular War, a piper of the 71st named Stuart was wounded in both legs, but he managed to prop himself up on a bank, and continued to play while his comrades charged. As the first company passed him, he called out : "Gang along my braw laddies, I canna be wi' ye frae this day langer, but deil tak me if ye shall want music." For his plucky act the Highland Society presented Stuart with a set of pipes elaborately ornamented and bearing an inscription in which the deed was duly recorded. The 71st are now known as the First Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils (boys and girls) of the St. Peter's Schools, Mazagon, came off yesterday evening. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton presided, while her Excellency Lady Sandhurst distributed the prizes. The schools' premises were nicely decorated for the occasion. H. E. Lady Sandhurst arrived at 5-25 p.m., and was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton. The proceedings commenced by the children going through a programme of songs, which were rendered remarkably well. The drill by the infants greatly pleased the audience.

Father Briscoe then read the report, from which the following extracts are taken :—

The past year has been one of exceptional trial to the St. Peter's Schools, owing to the outbreak of the plague, which threatened at one time to seriously affect them numerically as well as financially. That such apprehensions have not been realized, and for the protection of teachers and children during the late epidemic we have cause for much thankfulness. Last year the boys' school closed with 127 on the roll —70 day-scholars and 57 boarders; it opened on the 13th of January with 33 only—13 day-scholars and 20 boarders. This falling off was due to the plague, which was then at its height. To keep the school together it was found necessary to open at an up-country station, no easy task, as the school has no buildings anywhere out of Mazagaon. A suitable spot was found near Nasik Road station, where Captain Mitchell, a gentleman of that neighbourhood, kindly lent us a well-shaded garden, and also planned and personally superintended the erection of suitable quarters for us. The school owes a debt of gratitude to Captain Mitchell for his timely and most disinterested help, which entirely removed our greatest difficulty out of our path. In that pleasant situation the school was carried on for some four months, from February 13th to June 5th, to the great benefit of the children in regard to health. During the latter part of that period the Rev. Father Kershaw opened the day school for those who wished to attend. A few availed themselves of the opportunity. On the 9th of June, both boarders and day-scholars met as usual in this room to the number of 88, which number has risen now to 102, of whom 51 are day-scholars, and boarders the same number. The average attendance for the year has been 70, instead of 100, last year, but the numbers are growing. The school was visited by the Hon. Mr. Kirkham on October 19th, who says in his report: "This school has been greatly shaken by the events of the year, but is now rapidly recovering loss of ground, and has managed, notwithstanding all difficulties, to put in a hard year's work. I consider this is most creditable to Mr. Dymond and his staff. The numbers are now 100 on the rolls against 123, whilst the average attendance for the twelve months was 72 against 96. The premises in Mazagaon had to be abandoned for some time, and Mr. Dymond removed his boarders to a spot near Nasik, in the Deccan, with excellent effects on the health of the boys. The managers are to be congratulated on the successful manner in which the difficulties of the year have been met and surmounted." The Girls' School, like the boys', has had a very difficult year. The regular work of the standards could not be comm need till June. Owing to the plague, the boarding school had to be closed at Matheran from February to May. The day school, however, was not closed, and has been carried on at Mazagon the whole year—a double set of registers being used. The attendance from January to May was very low, averaging from 20 to 25 daily. The number of children at present on the registers is 134. The nursery being at Khandala reduces the number in the infant school by 8 or 10. Seventy-one new pupils were admitted during the year, and 8 old pupils re-admitted. Ninety-one left the school. The large number admitted and the still larger number who have left is partly accounted for by the fact that, whilst the boarding school was at Matheran, a number of children attended temporarily, and were withdrawn on the return to Mazagon. The annual Government inspection took place on the 13th inst., and in his report Mr. Oliver speaks as follows:—"I am of opinion that St. Peter's Girls' European High School at Mazagon, is a very well organized and efficient institution. Though the plague then very prevalent in Mazagon it did not seriously affect this school, as the children were transferred to Matheran in February last. Mrs. Dimmock and Mrs. Collie, kindly inspected the needle-work, and have reported most favourably. The death of Miss Jones in June was a loss to the school of a teacher of music, whose genius and genuine interest in his pupils rendered his work specially valuable. His place has been worthily filled by Miss Schmuck. Marian Navalkar won the Archdeacon's prize for religious knowledge, open to all church schools in the diocese. Four girls were sent up for Matriculation this year, Lucia Bastos Counsell, Mona Schmuck, Millie Darning, and Geraldine Counsell, who have all satisfied the examiners, and nine girls for the Archdeacon's prize for religious knowledge, the result of which is not yet known. Of old pupils, Ruby Navalkar has passed the first B.A. examination, Ethel Shaw has passed the Preliminary Law examination, Ethel Bastos has gone to St. Hilda's College, at Oxford, and passed the Entrance examination. The All Saints' Sisters will shortly have charge of a Training School for teachers in connexion with the Diocesan High School, Naini Tal. This very important work will, it is hoped, prove, indirectly, a great advantage to the schools under their charge in Bombay by supplying thoroughly trained teachers. It has been a weakness to them, having to allow untrained teachers to take standards. Many have made good teachers, but it has been due rather to natural aptitude and quickness of perception than to training.

Mr. R. W. Clampon, in moving the adoption of the report, said that in the last year they had all passed through terrible times owing to the plague. It was, however, most satisfactory to find that the Government Inspector, who examined the school, was able to report favourably. Various subjects were dealt with in the report, and the work in the school itself, the reading, the voluntary singing, and other matters were indeed satisfactory. For the play grounds a shed was required in the wet weather. There was no endowment for the school building, which was built by private subscription. It, therefore, followed that an additional building would also have to be provided in a similar manner. The schools, on the whole, made a good show even in these terrible times. With these remarks he moved the adoption of the report.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that it testified to the sense of the great work carried on by the Fathers and Sisters, and the good results of their work was to be noticed in the happy faces of the children who swarm around them. The results of their labours had been satisfactory, and there had been an enhancement in the number of pupils, which had fallen off during the epidemic. The important feature in the school was that every year more and more students went up for the Matriculation examination. He spoke of the advantages and the high standard of perfection attained by students passing the higher examination, and heartily seconded the adoption of the report.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils whose names were called out by Father Briscoe, each recipient being loudly cheered as he or she received it at the hands of her Excellency.

The chairman, in addressing her Excellency and the assembly, said that the important function of the evening being concluded it became his duty as was customary on such occasions to make a few remarks and he was glad to have the opportunity to do so because he felt that on this occasion the masters and mistresses of the schools were entitled to their heartiest congratulations considering the great difficulty which they had to encounter in the course of the year. The reports of the inspecting officers were excellent and left nothing to be desired. The difficulty which the school authorities had to meet with were real as would be found from the report which showed that there were 127 pupils on the roll at the end of 1896 which went down to 35 in January of this year. He could well imagine with what distress the masters who had worked so hard to keep a high standard of efficiency they must have faced the difficulties which they had overcome with energy and vigour in the teeth of discouraging circumstances. The removal of the boys' school to Nasik and the girls' school to Matheran was a happy device and was admirably suited to the occasion. At Nasik there first appeared to be serious obstacles in their way but as fortune favours those who help themselves the cheery and kind help of Captain Mitchell, who placed the garden and built the shed, which was a good substitute for the building surmounted all the difficulties. He was sure that in the garden at Nasik and in the shady lanes of Matheran many of the boys and girls must have been benefited by the change as they must have been willing to fly from the stress of rather a crowded locality in Bombay. The report said that it was desirable that a permanent health resort should be provided. He hoped that the cause which necessitated the removal of the school would not occur and that it would not be necessary to remove the school under similar circumstances ; but if an occasion like that unfortunately arose he was sure that the authorities would act with the same energy. He should like to impress upon the minds of the boys and girls what he considered to be a great obligation they were under to the Fathers of this society and the All Saints Sisters whose lives were devoted to the good of others and who had been so unsparing in their toils for the welfare of others. This year they had the noble example set before their eyes of the self-sacrifice on the part of those Sisters who came forward so zealously to work in the Arthur Road Hospital when no nurse could be found to undertake the duties. (Cheers.) The task they undertook was not an easy one. It was one from which the bravest would have recoiled. It was a task beset with risks to their lives and they had to undergo the greatest personal discomfort. He felt sure that the public appreciated the great and good work which they performed, and he hoped the recollection of it would never be forgotten. He trusted that the boys and girls would bear in mind the noble example ; and that when they left the schools they would feel a great pride in having belonged to such an institution, and give proof of the high ideal of duty set before their eyes, and not allow its memory to fade from their minds in after-life. He asked them to be grateful to Lady Sandhurst for the trouble she had taken that evening in coming to distribute the prizes, which was a testimony of her sense of kindness to them and her appreciation of the good work that was done in the schools. He wished them a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and hoped that they would enjoy their holidays. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Sandhurst for distributing the prizes and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton for presiding at the ceremony, respectively.

Three cheers for H.E. Lady Sandhurst terminated proceedings.

THE RURKI COLLEGE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

The Bombay Presidency Association has addressed the Viceroy on the subject of the alteration in the rules of the Rurki College as under :—

Apollo Bunder, Bombay, 20th December 1897.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G. M. S. I., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council Calcutta.

My Lord, we have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, to submit for the consideration of your Excellency in Council the following observations regarding the recent objectionable alteration made in the rules of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Rurki, whereby natives of pure Asiatic descent who, without distinction, were hitherto held eligible to the appointments guaranteed by Government to the successful candidates of that institution, are now denied that privilege.

2. Till 1895, Indians, from every part of the empire, including those technically denominated "Statutory Natives," were allowed to compete for the guaranteed appointments reserved for the Rurki Engineering College. But an alteration was made in the rules during the current year which practically closes the door against the purely native residents of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, though the European and Eurasian residents of such Presidencies are allowed the privilege of competing as will be clearly seen from the following :—

"Rule I.—Candidates for admission to this class through the Entrance Examination must be statutory natives of India, other than natives of pure Asiatic descent whose parents or guardians are domiciled in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, &c., &c."

3. The Council of the Association respectfully submits that the innovation is in direct contravention of the spirit of the Charter Act of 1833 and of the gracious Proclamation of 1858, which so plainly enjoin that appointments to all higher offices of the Administration be made irrespective of race, class or creed. It was further recommended by the Public Service Commission that "proved merit and ability" should be the sole qualifications for eligibility to such offices. The Council, therefore, views with extreme regret the alteration in the rule made by the authorities of the Rurki Engineering College which necessitates racial differences of an invidious character but which English statesmen during the past half a century and upwards have uniformly deprecated.

4. The Council of the Association begs to point out that the appointment secured to the said College are Government appointments for which salaries are paid from the public revenues of India, and not from any private benefactions or endowments of the College. Thus, the alteration made in the rules becomes a question or public policy on which the public are entitled to be heard.

5. Further, your Excellency in Council is not unaware of the constant complaints made by the public of Indian illiberal way in which Indians are appointed to the higher offices of the administration. The Council begs to draw particular attention to the evidence given in this behalf by the Indian witnesses before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure in May last. It is a pointed grievance that in many departments of the State posts are held by Europeans which could be equally well filled by competent Indian gentlemen with efficiency and economy. In the P. W. Department alone the ratio of Indians in the higher grades was as 1 to 8 or thereabouts, though in its despatch 22nd October 1890, the Government of India had observed that in its revised scheme of P. W. Departments there would be as many as 300 Indians out of a total strength of 730.

6. The Council further requests the attention of your Excellency in Council to the statement made by Mr. Stephen Jacob before the Welby Commission that it was the desire of the Government of Indian to offer increased and extended employment to Indians in the higher offices of the State.

7. Moreover, there is nothing at present to debar "statutory natives" of India, other than those of pure Asiatic descent, from attending engineering colleges in the Presidencies where they may happen to reside. But has they should alone be entitled to compete for the recommended appointments at Rurki College, and their Indian brethren residing in the same parts should be precluded, is really an arrangement which seems to the Council of the Association arbitrary and invidious.

8. Under the circumstances the Council feel fully confident that your Excellency in Council will take into consideration the impolicy of the rule and direct such a modification of it as will remove the objection and secure to Indians, whether of pure Asiatic descent or "statutory natives," irrespective of locality, the same freedom to compete for the guaranteed appointments as was obtainable at the College up to 1896.—We have &c.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

THE FIRES IN BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE WORLEE FIRE.

The following is the official report of the fire at Worlee, submitted by Superintendent Holdway to the Commissioner of Police yesterday morning :—

About half-past 6 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in a hut belonging to one Moukoo Gowria, situated on the east side of the Worlee Kolliwada and by 7-30 a.m. the whole of the huts and small houses to the west of the said hut were burned to the ground. By 8 a.m. the fire was under control. Twelve houses and 154 huts were completely destroyed, and the damage to property (houses and huts) is estimated at Rs. 20,000 and the loss of property belonging to the inhabitants of the huts, etc., is also estimated at Rs. 20,000, making a total loss at Rs. 40,000. From enquiries made it appears that the wife of Moukoo was baking bread, and left her hut for a few minutes, when the fir blazed up and caught the whole jowlee roof of the hut, and in a few seconds the whole hut was ablaze, and there being a good breeze on at the time, the whole place was ablaze before any steps could be taken to prevent the spread of fire. The Municipal fire engines were quickly on the spot, and worked well. The most of those who have suffered the loss are poor people.

THE HANUMAN LANE FIRE.

Superintendant Hack, of the C Division, wrote yesterday morning, as under to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire at Old Hanuman Lane :—

About 1 p.m., yesterday, a fire broke out on the top floor of a three-storeyed house, belonging to Gopal Dayal Nursey, situated at Old Hanuman Lane. The fire-brigade was quickly in attendance, and with a good supply of water succeeded in extinguishing the fire by 3 p.m. The cause of the fire is believed to be the careless use of a fire-place. The building is insured with Messrs. Wallace and Co. for Rs. 40,000. The damage by fire and water is roughly estimated at between five and seven thousand rupees.

WORLI RELIEF FUND.

Mr. M. C. Murzban acknowledges with thanks the following subscription to the Worli Fire Relief Fund :—

	Rs.
Sir George Cotton	100
Mr. Nusserwanji Ardeshir Wadia	100
Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., on behalf of the late Bai Motibai	100
Lieut.-Colonel Gerald Martin	25
Mr. J. H. Du Boulay	50
Mr. Curseiji Hormusji Captain	50
A. Parsee Lady	25
Mr. M. C. Murzban	50
Mr. P. C. H. Snow	100

From Mr. H. Patuck 41 1-2 square yards of cotton flanellette and 10 pieces of printed jaconet, about 20 yards each. These have been distributed amongst 41 persons, mostly destitute widows and children.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURNHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold a tall respectable Chemists.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong Dec. 1, says :—The stringency of money down here and in the markets of the South, and the scarcity of silver up at Shanghai and in the surrounding consuming districts, have, in combination with the rise in Rupee rates, retarded business to a very large extent during the past fortnight, and as withal the pressure of fresh arrivals on markets already inundated with the heavy influx of the last two months has been continuous during the interval, there has been a severe decline of about 5 to 6 dolors all round from previous quotations. The stringency of money has been materially obstructing clearances of bargains, making unsold heavy stocks in hand look heavier, and the rise in the rates of remittance under the advance in silver has given a further scare to purchasers of a greater decline in values, and commitments on their part have been, even at such a heavy drop, extremely limited, and have transpired only for the fulfilment of immediate orders. The country markets down here have not been very full of stocks, and it would seem that they would indent largely, but the scarcity of silver has been telling severely on indentors under very abnormal and exorbitant rates of interest, and even for immediate wants they have been necessarily curbing themselves from the double fear of the absence of financing facilities, and of the decline in values under the sheer pressure of exceptionally heavy stocks and the rise in remittance. The decline of the Bombay market under the cheapness of raw cotton has also been a contributor to the present extremely depressed condition of the market, and the depression has all the appearance of lasting till the Chinese new year falling on the 22nd January next, and it forbodes till then a very nasty out-look. Under the circumstances the demand that has been experienced has verged only on about 1,500 bales consisting of

559	bales of Nos.	20	sold at dols.	89 to dols.	96
150	,, ,,	16	,, ,,	85 to ,,	92
50	,, ,,	12	,, ,,	76 to ,,	88
710	,, ,,	10	,, ,,	74 to ,,	83
25	,, ,,	8	,, ,,	81 to ,,	78
15	,, ,,	6	,, ,,	78 to ,,	76

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 14,500 bales and shipments coastwise and nothwards of about 2,000 bales—at 58,000 bales consisting of

18,500	bales of No.	20	23,000	bales of No.	16
8,000	,, ,,	16	1,000	,, ,,	8
6,500	,, ,,	12	1,000	,, ,,	6

Japanese Yarn has been sold in this market to the extent of 200 bales of Nos. 20 and 16 at dols. 94 and dols 92 respectively. Exchange on India has risen to Rs. 134 1-2 wire and Rs. 135 post.

In Shanghai all the factors that have been indicated above have been in full play. In the matter of silver stringency a more intensified shape has been prevalent, and interest with the Native Banks has run from 20 per cent. to 35 per cent. The draining away of sycee to the tune of 50 lacs by the Newchwang Merchants at 8 per cent. before the closure of that market during winter has substantially brought the stringency in the North, and, had it not been for the close proximity of the closure of the River Ports during winter, demand would have been much more circumscribed than what it has already been even at a further decline of Tael 1 to Taels 2. Newchwang has already closed, but Tientsin having been still open, there was some inquiry for that market as also for Szechuen and Chefoo, and this alone has led to sale of 1,863 bales during the past interval made up of

676	bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	75.50 to 79	
850	,, ,,	16	,, ,,	72.25 ,,	77
65	,, ,,	12	,, ,,	71.75 ,,	72.50
275	,, ,,	10	,, ,,	67.50 ,,	68.50

leaving unsold stock at 20,000 bales. Of Japanese spinnings arrivals in this market have been rather heavy, but sales have transpired to the limited extent of 400 bales of Nos. 20 and 16 at prices lower by Taels 1 to Taels 2, viz, at Tls. 76 for No. 20 and Tls. 73.50 for No. 16. Exchange on India, as on the 26th last, has been advised at Rs. 208 wire and Rs. 208 1-2 post. It has since again risen and Rs. 212 has been wired to-day.

In Japan the market is altogether in a stagnant condition without sales. No. 20 has been nominally quoted at dols 87 to dols 88 and No. 16 at dols 85 to dols 86.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel L. T. Bishop is permitted to reside out of India on resigning the command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

During the absence on inspection duty of Brigadier-General Rennick, commanding Bundelkhand District, Colonel D'Aguilar Jackson, G. L. C., will command the station.

Captain A. B. Sangster, 4th Bombay Rifles, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave, which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

Lieutenant A. E. Nebb, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, having returned from field service and resumed duty at Agra, Lieutenant B. K. Brewin, of the 5th Company Southern Division, R. A., attached to the Commissariat Transport Department, reverts to his Battery.

The following officers who underwent a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Bel ary, have been awarded certificates as follows :—Officer's extra certificates—Lieutenant G. N. Isaac, South Staffordshire Regiment; Second-Lieutenant R. I. Hilson, East Lancashire Regiment; Captain, B. Trydell, I. S. C.; Lieutenant O. B. Pritchard, Welsh Regiment; and Lieutenants E. R. Ford, T. K. Gaskell, C. F. Dobbs, H. —Young, and H. Stewart, I. S. C. Officer's certificates,—Lieutenants Sir H. B. Hill, Bart., Royal Irish Fusiliers, E. H. Boome, I. S. C., M. Archer Shee, 19th Hussars, C. A. Carruthers, South Staffordshire Regiment, H. E. P. Nash, Royal Scots, H. H. G. Stansfield, I. S. C. and A. W. Raven, I. S. C.; and Second-Lieutenant L. E. Denning, 4th Hussars.

The following appointments are made :—Major T. K. D. Johnston, R. A., to officiate as A. A. G., District Staff, Punjab Command, vice Colonel Babington on leave; Major O. L. Woolcombe, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, to officiate as A. A. G., Peshawar District, Punjab Command, vice Colonel Ridgeway, V. C. 5th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant C. C. Jackson to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Anderson. 17th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Nethersole to be Quartermaster, vice Captain Wood. 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant R. Nuttall, 44th Gurkha Rifles, to be officiating Wing Officer temporarily. 7th Bombay Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant R. A. Carpenter to be officiating Wing Officer. 22nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant F. C. Hirsh to be officiating Wing Officer. 24th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant B. F. R. Holbrooke to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Tarder. Bhopal Battalion.—Lieutenant H. L. Anderson to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Jackson.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF DECEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall in Sind, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Sind, Rajputana, and at Deesa, huj, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Cochin, and the minimums in large excess at Calicut, Jhansi and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade

OPENING OF THE MASSON HALL, EDINBURGH.

MISS BALFOUR of Whittinghame on Nov. 24, opened the Masson Hall, George Square, Edinburgh, as a residence for lady students and "a Union" for all the lady students attending Edinburgh University. The proceedings, which took place in the "Fielitz" Room of the institution, were attended by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. Principal Sir William Muir, who presided, had on his right Miss Balfour, and on his left Professor Masson, among others present being Professors Charteris, Crum Brown, Butcher, and other members of the Senatus of the University. In the course of the proceedings Miss Louisa Stevenson, the hon. secretary of the movement, announced a number of apologies. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Chancellor of the University, she said, had written a very kind letter expressing the deep interest he took in the Association, and among others sending apologies were the Marchioness of Lothian, Lord and Lady Reay, Lord Overtoun, Mr. J. B. Balfour, M.P., Q.C., and Mrs. Balfour, and Miss Davies of Girton College. Miss Davies wrote congratulating them on the cronning achievement of the opening of all the Universities of Scotland to women, "leaving poor old England far behind. From this humble position we admire and rejoice without grudging."

The Chairman at the outset said it had always—even before they had women attending their Universities—been the object of the ladies connected with that institution to provide a house corresponding as it were to the Students' Union in Park Place, where the young women could meet together and find a place of union, of repose, and of rest, with a library, and with all the conveniences of a home. He rejoiced greatly when he had first heard of the purchase of that house, and of the movement for converting it into a Union. (Applause.)

Miss Louisa Stevenson, who was called upon by the Chairman, asked the meeting to bear with her if, in a word, she alluded to what was in the minds of them all—the death of Professor Calderwood. Had it been possible the gathering would have been postponed to give them time to recover from the blow Professor Calderwood was a member of the Executives of their University Association and of the Masson Hall from their very first beginnings. It seemed only yesterday that she had a letter from him asking about the progress of the hall, and hoping it would be a success. They had yet to learn how great their loss was. Continuing, Miss Stevenson said that the hall which Miss Balfour had honoured them by coming to open was the direct outcome of the work of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women, which for more than twenty-five years co-operated with Professor Masson and many of the Professors of the University in providing extra-mural University teaching for women. The association had been founded in 1867 by the late Mrs Trudeilus, who was its first honorary secretary. On her resignation on account of ill health she was succeeded in office by the late Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, a daughter of the great philosopher, and Miss Anne Dundas of Polton. When the university was opened to women about four years ago, the Association's responsibilities as regarded teaching came to an end. Many of them felt, however, that the work would be incomplete unless a residence and a Union were provided for the women students. Their ideas were, however, somewhat vague, till one day she received a communication from Miss Houldsworth asking her to accept a cheque for £100 to form the nucleus of a fund to start the scheme (Applause.) Miss Houldsworth at the same time suggested that the house should be named the Masson Hall. They all knew why. (Applause.) The proposal was laid before a gathering of students and members held in their old premises at Shandwick Place, and she had no hesitation in saying that it was received with enthusiasm. Professor Masson's name was one to conjure with. Subscriptions flowed in. The scheme was incorporated under the Companies Acts. An influential Executive was appointed, of which the Principal of the University was president ex officio. The Marchioness of Lothian, the president of the Association, gave it her support. The trustees of the Fleiffer Bequest responded to an appeal from the funds at their disposal by sending £2000. Other trusts followed their good example, although to much smaller extents. A valuable collection of books and furniture had been gifted by the old Association to the Masson Hall, and it was their intention so far as possible, to keep the library supplied with up-to-date books. She had heard it said that the house was perhaps too luxurious for students. She ventured to submit that the non-luxurious nature of the benches in the University class-rooms would more than counteract any possible effects from what they hoped would prove to be a really comfortable Union and home. (Laughter and applause.) The Executive Committee had every confidence that the warden of the hall, Miss Frances H. Simson, M.A., one of the first eight women graduates, would co-operate with them in bringing about this happy result. They expected that by next session every room in the house would be fully occupied. (Applause.)

Miss Main, the honorary treasurer, said that all the company saw before them that day was paid for, which was very pleasing. (Applause.) She acknowledged the services of Mr. Patrick Blair, W.S., in connection with the purchase of the building and the movement generally.

Miss Balfour, who was very cordially received, in formally declaring the hall open, said she felt in several ways the honour which had been done her in asking her to perform the ceremony. She had been over the whole of the building from top to bottom, and she did not think that she had ever seen a house that attracted her more. Miss Stevenson had remarked that some people seemed to think that the place was too luxurious. For her part, she did not think the house was luxurious at all. She thought it was far better than luxurious—it was beautiful and comfortable. For them to feel that such a house was to be used by the large number of women who, making sacrifices came to Edinburgh, to study in the University, must be a very great pleasure indeed. (Applause.) When they thought of the lives of so many of the women students who came there—how they had to pinch and to save perhaps even, it might be, to use up all the savings of their families in order that they might complete their University course—when they thought of the little attics that some of them might have to live in, then they could appreciate the benefits which those students would enjoy from having a comfortable Union such as that in which to spend their time. Indeed, the advantages gained by them must make the house a kind of earthly paradise and if it were a paradise so far as their bodily wants were concerned, it would also prove a paradise for their mental culture. The ladies who had worked in the first instance in purchasing, and then in reconstructing and furnishing that house, were people for whom one had such a great respect that she felt it to be an immense honour to be allowed to be the spokesman on that occasion. She liked to think that in her presence there she was, as it were, opening the door between promise and performance. There had been two years at least during which the money and the will to spend it had been forthcoming; but no house, to begin with, could be found, and even after a house had been secured suitable for the purpose, a great deal of energy and hard work had been involved in its reconstruction. Now, as it were, by a single sentence of hers all that preparation was to be turned into performance. She liked to think, further, that while she herself had been honoured by being asked to open the Union, they had also honoured one who had stood by their movement through thick and thin during all those years, and that it had been the unanimous wish that the hall should bear the name of one of the most distinguished pioneers in the education of women. (Applause.) Miss Balfour then declared the hall to be open.

Professor Masson said he was present within that building for the first time with very peculiar feelings indeed—feelings of high satisfaction at that outcome of twenty-five years' preparation, and feelings of gratitude for the honour done him in the name given to the building. Such an honour as that was not wholly deserved, though it was true that from the beginning and from the time that, as Miss Davies had hinted in her letter, the notion of University education for women was received in certain quarters with a kind of ironical observation. (Laughter.) He had been associated with the movement of which that was one of the most conspicuous results. Yet it must not be forgotten that many of his colleagues in the University had co-operated from the first, or almost from the first, to bring about the introduction of women into the University. Miss Louisa Stevenson had referred in particular to one of those colleagues, an intimate friend of his own for many years, whose face they should behold no more in this world. No one who knew him could ever forget the bold good, conscientious, upright, and courageous Calderwood. The combination of gifts of intellect and gifts of character in him was indeed remarkable. (Applause.) Professor Masson went on to say that all through, when any work was done by women men got the credit for it. (Laughter.) They were not to forget that in the whole of the sequence of events which ended in women being admitted to the Scottish Universities the work had been done by women. (Hear, hear.) As to the merits of the question, if one would look at the matter one would see that any attempt to have University education for women by themselves amounted to this, that they were to double the apparatus throughout the country for that purpose. The idea of doubling the existing apparatus and of setting up another set of Universities and schools was preposterous. (Applause). In conclusion, he thanked Miss Balfour for her presence and for her reference to him, and he asked them to give her a hearty vote of thanks. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Rev. Dr Cameron Lees, the Chairman was thanked for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies." At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

CLIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for [illegible], Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, &c.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE success of the Turbinia has already been taken advantage of by Russia on the ordering of 38-knot torpedoboats, which are to be built in England. This promptness on the part of foreign Powers to take into use English improvements in naval construction is in direct contrast to the course adopted by our own naval authorities. On various occasions, for instance, the protective decks and sponsoned ports so advantageous for firing ahead, both of which are now universally adopted, were placed before the Admiralty in 1876, and also shown in the same year at a lecture in the United Service Institution, but yet were not fully utilised until the two Japanese corvettes, launched in 1885, were built at Elswick and the plan copied for the United States cruiser Charleston, launched in 1888. The division of the protective decks of these two Japanese cruisers into three parts longitudinally was also copied, and the same plan has been followed in our own second and third-class cruisers, although the solidity of their deck is of more consequence than that of the first-class cruisers in which it is carried out. The United States are likewise indebted to us for the invention of turrets en echelon, which they have so largely adopted. This British naval arrangement was put before Lord Dufferin's Committee and immediately adopted for some of our ships; but the plan is very inferior to that of the sponsoning, which is likewise superior to the bow and stern turrets that are erected in the centre of our Trafalgar's and other ships' decks.

The officers of the old battalions of the Coldstream Guards selected as the nucleus of the commissioned rank of the new 3rd Battalion, to be formed at Cambridge Barracks, Woolwich, are Major H. G. D. Shute, Captain the Hon. E. Pakenham, Lieutenant N. R. Wilkinson, Lieutenant E. T. H. Hanbury-Tracy, Second-Lieutenant T. D. Farquhar, and Second-Lieutenant F. Jenkins, in addition to Major Vesey Dawson and Lieutenant Heathcote-Amory, the Commandant and Adjutant, and Quartermaster Johnson, already announced. To form the nucleus of non-commissioned officers and men, ninety-four have gone to Woolwich from the 1st Battalion at the Tower, and eighty-four men from the 2nd Battalion at Windsor, these being gradually augmented later by recruits from the depot. At Woolwich the battalion will be included in the command of Major-General J. F. Maurice, who at present has no other regular infantry in his district.

The new warrant officers will be styled "artificer-engineers," and will rank with carpenters according to the dates of their respective warrants; the uniform will be the same as is worn by the carpenters, with the addition of the usual violet stripe on the sleeve denoting the engineering branch. A gratuity of £25 will be given towards the cost of outfit, and the pay will range from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. daily, in addition to charge pay and senior engineer's allowance. On the whole, we think that the just grievances of the engine-room artificers have been very fairly met at the Admiralty, and we hope that the improved prospects will stimulate recruiting for the engine-room.

We hear of great activity in Russian naval circles. The estimates of 1898 are about 6,000,000 roubles greater than those of the present year, and the outlay upon warship buildings will be very much larger. At the new Admiralty Yard, St. Petersburg, a cruiser of the Rossia type is in hand. She is to have three screws and be driven by engines of 18,000 indicated horse-power. The destroyer *Sokol*, which was built by Messrs. Yarrow, is serving as the type of many others. Two vessels of the class are in hand at the new Admiralty Yard. They are said to be an improvement on their predecessor, to be built of nickel steel, and to be prepared for engines of 4,400 horse-power. At Messrs. Creighton's yard at Abo two other destroyers of the same type are upon the stocks, and not less than twenty-four similar boats are reported to be in hand, or to be prepared for, at the Ijora yard. Twelve of these are intended for Vladivostok. A battleship of 12,674 tons, 434ft. draught, resembling the Oslabya, is also in hand at Ijora, where two lightships have been ordered. A smaller battleship of 8,800 tons, and of the Rotishiv class, is to be built at Nikolaieff, where a sister of the 'Tri Sviatitelia' (12,480 tons) is shortly to be laid down. Engines are in hand for the cruiser of the Rossia type (18,000 indicated horse-power), for the Diana, Aurora, and another sister, of the Pallade type (11,610 indicated horse-power), for the Oslabya and Peresviet (14,500 indicated horse-power), and for the ship of the Tri Sviatitelia type (10,600 indicated horse-power). A telegram from Cronstadt, states that two 24-knot torpedoboats have been ordered on the Tyne, but the particulars are obscure, for we do not see how a torpedo-boat can be propelled by "twelve screws, three screws to a shaft."

In regard to ordnance, the Russian Admiralty proposes to provide next year twenty-five 12in. 40-calibre, and sixteen 10in. 45-calibre guns, one 8in. gun, forty-nine 6in. quick-firers, and 123 smaller pieces, besides machine guns. Already 100 Whitehead torpedoes, new model, have been ordered, with 116 others. A large purchase has also been made of small arms, the numbers given being 9,000 rifle of the three-line pattern, and 6,000 revolvers, with a proportionate quantity of ammunition.

The report that in order to enforce satisfaction for the alleged outrage committed by the Haytian authorities in arresting and condemning Herr Luders, a German subject, the battleship Deutschland was to be commissioned and despatched to Port-au-Prince, appears to have been premature. It is in another direction that Germany intends to increase the strenth of her forces in foreign waters. It is now stated that a second cruiser division will be formed for service in the far East. The Kaiserin Augusta, after embarking the blue-jackets at Cannes, is on her way thither, and the battleship Deutschland and third-class cruiser Gefion will follow. As commander of the new division no less a personage than Prince Henry of Prussia has been selected, Rear Admiral Diederichs being given the local rank of Vice-Admiral, with Rear-Admiral Prince Henry as his second in command. The vessel, will, it is reported, sail on December 10.

Another collision between French torpedoboats took place the other day. These craft are continually being exercised at night, and mishaps of the kind are not unfrequent. On this occasion the matter was more than usually serious. The Doudart de Lagree, with No. 133 and two other boats, was manœuvering with masked lights on a dark night in the Gulf of Algiers, not far from Cape Matafou, when she ran into the smaller boat, which immediately sank in forty fathoms. The Doudart de Lagree, which was built by M. Normand in 1886, was injured, but returned to port after picking up the crew of No. 133. The officer in command of her and a seaman had been injured. This was also a Normand boat, built about 1889.

It has been definitely decided, upon the doubling of the French 6th Army Corps, that the new corps the 30th, shall have its headquarters at Nancy. There are at present in the region of the 6th Corps five infantry division with twelve brigades, nineteen regiments, and fourteen battalions of chasseurs. These divisions are stationed severally at Nancy, Rheims, Commercy, Saint Mihiel and Remiremont, with the 33rd Brigade not formed in division, at Nancy, and the 5th Brigade, detached from the 2nd Corps, at Verdun. Chalons will be the headquarters of the 6th Corps, which will be composed of three division (twelve regiments and five battalions of chasseurs), the 6th Brigade "bis" of cavalry, two regiments of artillery, and four regiments of fortress artillery, the 6th Battalion of Engineers, a squadron of train, and certain auxiliary services. The new 20th Corps will have the 11th and 41st Divisions respectively at Nancy and Remiremont, and its seven regiments of infantry and nine battalions of chasseurs will be stationed at Nancy, Remiremont, St. Die, Rambervilliers, Toul, Luneville, St. Nicolas du Port, Baccarat, and Epinal, at which last place there is no small disappointment that the headquarters of the corps are placed at many. At the place last named the 6th Brigade of Cavalry will have its headquarters. The artillery of the southern half of the old 6th a region, comprising two regiments, will be at Nancy and Toul, and there will be a battalion fortress artillery with train, engineers, and auxiliary services. Thanks to the measures which have been progressively taken within the last few years the various changes will be brought about without causing friction.

Captain F. M. B. Hobbs, R.M.L.I., serving with the Egyptian Army, is again on the sick list, his many friends will be sorry to hear, from the fatigues of the expedition. The Royal Marine Artillery sergeants again distinguished themselves by their excellent artillery practice from the three gunboats in the reconnaissance in force at Metemmeh on October 16, Captain Slassor, R.M.A., did not accompany the gunboats, although he has contributed greatly to their success, for he has been employed during the summur in putting them together and and equipping them for the campaign.

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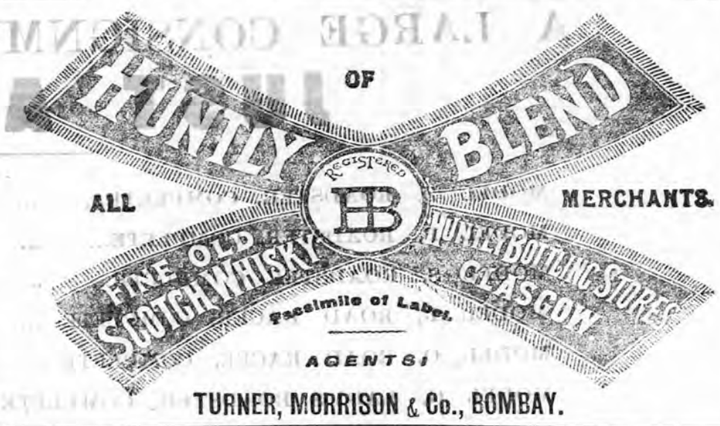

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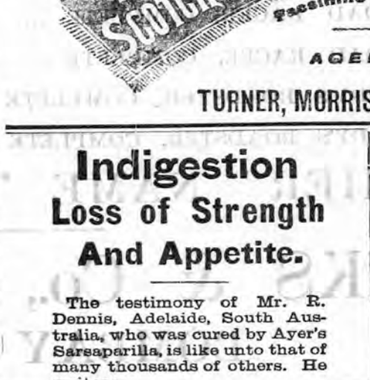

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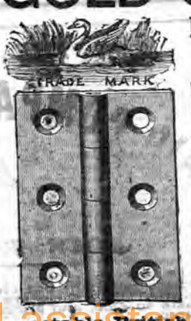

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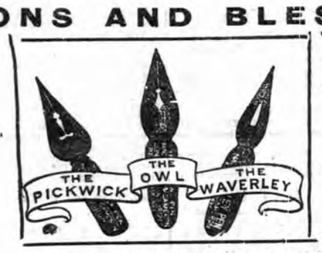

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